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ALFONSIN CONCLUDES FOREIGN TOUR, RETURNS

Meets Pope, Italy's Craxi

For Rome ANSA, and Buenos Aires TELAM and Domestic coverage of the visit by President Alfonsin to Rome and his meetings with Italian Premier Bettino Craxi and Pope John Paul II, see the Italy section of the 25 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Holds Press Conference in Rome

PY262228 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1614 GMT 26 Oct 84

[By special correspondent Luis Cousillas -- quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Rome, 26 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today emphatically denied that some bishops participated in torture sessions during the recent de facto government in Argentina and he also denied that there are political prisoners in his country, indicating that there are common prisoners whose crimes have political connotations.

"Our country is experiencing true freedom," he opined, adding that not one charge of torture or ill-doing has been made against any national organization. There is complete freedom of the press. Draft laws have been sent to Congress that place us, in my opinion, at the top of the list throughout the world regarding the struggle against illegitimate repression.

Before departing for Algeria, where he will continue with his trip, Alfonsin gave a press conference at the Romano Hotel, where he is staying, that lasted for 1 hour (between 0700 and 0800 Argentine time). He conversed on numerous topics such as the Beagle, the Malvinas, the foreign debt, his activities in this country and Central America.

Alfonsin emphasized that we have found the best climate and the greatest understanding regarding our problem. We knew beforehand that it would be so, because we know of some very categoric attitudes that have been adopted by the Italian Government, he said, "to establish a rapid and concrete dialogue between developed and Latin American countries with the purpose of analyzing the overall structure of our problem.

Asked about the future of Italian-Argentine relations, he indicated that formulas of cooperation are going to be implemented that will be a fraternal expression of the Italian Government, the Italian people, toward Argentina at a time in which, as everyone knows, we are experiencing a harsh economic emergency, and consequently a social emergency.

Regarding the Beagle, "which had us on the edge of a confrontation with the sister Republic of China," he said that the agreement will allow us to develop integration in the southern cone of America, which we consider to be absolutely necessary for the two parties. It has also granted us reciprocal outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and it will promote economic complementation that will also serve to develop our countries.

A Chilean journalist, who termed General Augusto Pinochet's government illegal, asked what is going to happen when Pinochet leaves his post. Alfonsin answered: "The Chilean democratic leaders roundly and clearly support the solution. Therefore, I believe that it is also the aspiration of the Chilean people and, of course, the Argentine people, to seek a solution to the problems that may separate them. He was also asked about a possible meeting with the (?Chilean) head of state, answering that after the plebiscite we will see what the holy father has to say.

Regarding the trials of the members of the military that are linked to the repression that was carried out in his country, he said that contrary to what happened 100 years ago in Argentina, we have resorted to civilian justice, which in the last instance will hold the trials, as it is now doing. In addition, an investigation has been carried out by the national commission on the missing and the results of that investigation are in the hands of the courts.

"I understand that there are those who are not in agreement, but, yes, I do believe that both sides are going to disagree. But I am convinced that 90 percent of the Argentines agree with what is being done at this time, because although it is true that we cannot build the democracy that we want on the basis of an ethical backing down, which would mean acting as though nothing had happened in our country, we can, on the other hand, understand that democracy cannot be built on the basis of venegeance or reproach.

Alfonsin was asked whether his trip to France and Italy could modify the position of these countries regarding the Malvinas. He answered that within a short period there will be a vote in the UN General Assembly; at that time you will be able to satisfy your curiosity and maybe my own. He recalled that during the conflict with Great Britain, the European Parliament and the EEC condemned Argentina for not resolving the problem through peaceful negotiations. "We are doing precisely what the European Parliament and the EEC urged," he emphasized. "With the arrival of democracy in Argentina, Alfonsin added, our government presented itself to the United Nations to demand that the two countries subject themselves to peaceful negotiations; nobody has been asked to get to the bottom of the matter. What has been asked for is simply that a way be sought to achieve civilized solutions to a problem, and no one doubts that it is a problem.

Returns Home

PY271335 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1323 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin returned to the country at 1020. He came from Algeria where he concluded the activities of his foreign tour, which also included France and Italy. President Alfonsin was received at Ezeiza Airport by Vice President Victor Martinez, in charge of the presidency during Alfonsin's absence, and ministers of the executive branch.

Discusses Beagle Unrest

PY281906 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpts] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Aflonsin returned at 10:15 am yesterday morning from his week-long European tour, which also included a brief stopover in Algeria. He formally reassumed his executive powers from Vice President Victor Martinez, who had been acting president in his absence and who met him at Ezeiza Airport, together with four cabinet ministers and several top-ranking officers.

In Alfonsin's conversations with the press upon arrival, the topics apparently uppermost in his mind were the forthcoming Beagle Channel treaty with Chile and the controversial antidemocratic sermon of Father Julio Trivino at a mass staged by the Relatives and Friends of the Victims of Subversion (FAMUS) last Wednesday.

Alfonsin tipped December 12 as the most likely date for reverse copies of the treaty to be signed by Argentina and Chile in the Vatican. He described a victory for the "No's" in the forthcoming plebiscite on the treaty as "absolutely impossible."

Turning to Trivino, Alfonsin said the incident showed that there were still "madmen" in the country and described it as a "suspicious coincidence" that the sermon was delivered in his absence. However, he did not show himself unduly alarmed, adding: "Thank God we can count on our Armed Forces."

However, in connection with Argentina's Malvinas claims, he admitted that "there are some Common Market interests which cannot be overcome." The president thus implied that he had not enlisted as much European support for this week's United Nations vote on the islands as he had hoped. However, he was more optimistic concerning new markets in Europe as well as European capital investment and credit lines for Argentina.

GRINSPUN DISCUSSES TRIP, PARIS CLUB TALKS

PY271916 Buenoes Aires TELAM in Spanish 1450 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun today said that a tentative date for a meeting of the Paris Club "will have to be set before the end of the year. It depends on when this is debated by the IMF Board of Directors. The IMF may discuss it during the first days of December. If this is so, then around 14 or 15 December we will be ready to [words indistinct] the negotiations with the Paris Club, in other words, to sign the protocol."

Grinspun, who accompanied President Raul Alfonsin on his trip to France, Italy, and Algeria, answered a question regarding a linkup [encadenamiento] between the creditor banks, the IMF, and the Paris Club, adding that they have transfersal [transversales] paths for communicating among them. "We have been working, in my opinion, on three fronts: the front that refers to the financial ties we have with monetary authorities and the banks; the trade front; and the front pertaining to investment. On all these fronts," Grinspun said, "there have been important and clear gains that will allow us to advance rapidly."

Regarding economic negotiations with Algeria, Grinspun indicated that he held an extensive meeting with Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef, adding that we have an exceptional opportunity for development with Algeria. "They want to develop nuclear technology and they need construction engineering technology for dams and roads. They also want to develop the agricultural-livestock sector and establish a network of meat-packing plants and silos, and for this they need agricultural and road building equipment," the official explained. "At the same time," Grinspun said, "they are producers of a large quantity of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers."

Regarding the investment proposals in the mining sector that were made in Italy, he emphasized that between $200 and $250 million was talked about and there is another proposal for development in the chemical sector, specifically pertaining to methanol.

Regarding the reduction of the interest rate that is regulated in the United States, Grinspun considers that reduction is important, because each reduction of one-half a point sounds like music to us, and each time it increases it portends death.

He also explained that France and Italy demonstrated a higher degree of understanding toward Latin America's indebted countries than the United States, indicating that we have been working within this process for some time now. It is precisely, he said, the Cartagena and Mar del Plata meetings which have caused that process, and all these problems affecting Latin America are reaching a more aware Europe.

He also indicated that within a month Foreign Minister Dante Caputo will make an official trip to Algeria and "we are going to work as of now to make up a delegation of businessmen and of any other sector that is interested."

CAPUTO DECRIES PERONIST STANCE, UK WALKOUT

PY261420 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1314 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 Oct (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today challenged the Justicialist Senate bloc to a public debate on the terms of the agreement with Chile over the Beagle Channel. He also said that Father Julio Trivino "incited the people to subversion" in the sermon he delivered on 24 October at the Families and Friends of Those Killed by Subversion [Familiares y Amigos de los Muertos por la Subversion] mass.

Commenting on the withdrawal of UK representatives from the European Parliament meeting in Strasbourg on 24 October during President Alfonsin's address, Caputo said that theirs was "an intransigent attitude bordering on the absurd."

Caputo expressed his concern over the statement issued by the bloc of Justicialist legislators "because it is a dry statement, without any arguments." Caputo thus answered the statement issued on 25 October by the Justicialist bloc which states that "The Radical Civic Union government is now proposing to justify through democratic means the diplomacy of the military process." The statement adds that the agreement "is the worst diplomatic defeat of the century."

Commenting on the withdrawal of UK representatives from the European Parliament meeting on 24 October during the address of President Raul Alfonsin, Caputo said that theirs was "an intransigent attitude bordering on the absurd." He added: "Their attitude toward a Latin American civilian democratic leader truly shows that they grant no importance to the struggle of Latin American peoples to achieve their emancipation and the democratization of their countries."

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY282334 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2103 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (TELAM) -- At 1800 (2100 GMT) Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo left Ezeiza International Airport for New York where he will attend the UN General Assembly meeting that will analyze the Argentine draft aimed at renewing diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

LABOR MINISTER HOLDS FAREWELL PRESS CONFERENCE

PY281929 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 27 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- In a farewell press conference before stepping down as labour minister next week, Juan Manuel Casella yesterday said his six-month administration was able to reduce the level of social conflicts while furthering the union polls process despite the fact that the union elections law does not offer "absolute equality."

Meanwhile, the Unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday demanded of President Raul Alfonsin an "urgent change in wage policy" and the reestablishment of collective wage bargaining talks. CGT sources said a street demonstration may be called next Wednesday when leaders meet.

Casella told reporters that of the 102 labour conflicts between May 2 and October 10 of this year, 70 were resolved while 17 were now near settlement. He attributed the peaceful solutions to the general atmosphere provided by the socio-economic contract talks.

Referring to the "union democratization process," Casella said that 537 of the 768 recognized unions had called polls within the established period and that 87 of these requested electoral court supervision while 450 asked the Labour Ministry to oversee the polls. The ministry has thus far appointed 876 electoral overseers to the various unions holding polls, Casella added. Casella, a Radical Party national deputy before taking office last April 24, said as well that a draft law was prepared during his administration to incorporate workers hired by employment agencies as regular full-time company staff. The bill is to be presented in Congress during the next sessions, he said.

The Avellaneda-born Casella announced when he first accepted the post that he would step down at the end of October to continue his political career. Government sources said Hugo Barrionuevo, Alfonsin's union elections law adviser, would be appointed labour minister next week. Asked if he would accept the post again tomorrow, Casella said: "No, I need a rest." He described reports of his ambitions for the Buenos Aires Radical gubernatorial candidacy in 1987 as "science fiction."

On the strike front, 3,000 Public Works Ministry and Finance and Agriculture Secretariat workers marched on Government House to demand pay hikes. Some 200 civilian personnel of the Armed Forces yesterday blocked Paseo Colon to protest in front of the Defence Ministry for wage increases. Customs workers completed their second six-hour strike and are to do so again next Thursday and Friday. Sugar workers in Las Palmas, Tucuman, begin their 10th strike day today to demand payment of September wages. Comodoro Rivadavia bus drivers staged a 24-hour walkout yesterday to demand July wages and threatened an indefinite stoppage starting next week.

PARTY MEDIA COMMENTS ON BEAGLE VOTE DELAYED

PY261346 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1458 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Oct (TELAM) -- In reply to a request made by some political groups which have still not decided what line to follow regarding the Beagle plebiscite, the Interior Ministry has postponed until 29 October the television and radio broadcasts of the opinions of the political parties on the Argentine--Chilean agreement over the Beagle Channel that should have started on 25 October.

The Interior Ministry granted this postponement at the request of the Progressive Democratic Party [PDP], the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], the Popular Federalist Force [Fufepo], and the Social Democratic Party [PSD]. The leadership boards of these parties have still not decided what attitude to adopt regarding the Beagle plebiscite on 25 November. Therefore, the broadcasts will start on 29 October at 2115 with the Popular Conservative Party and will continue on 4 November at 2200 for the PDP, on 5 November at 2200 for the PDC, on 8 November at 2200 for the Fufepo, and on 10 November at 2200 for the PSD.

CNEA SIGNS PACT WITH FRG ATOMIC ENERGY FIRM

PY261600 Buenos Aires AMBITO FINANCIERO in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 11

[Excerpt] Governmental sources have reported that engineer Alberto Constantini, head of the National Commission for Atomic Energy [CNEA], has signed a confidential agreement with the German company Kraft Werke Union (KWU), by which the CNEA is to act as the KWU representative for Latin America. Under this agreement, which Constantini signed during his recent trip to Austria and the FRG, the CNEA is authorized to undertake exports of nuclear reactors or parts of nuclear reactors designed with German technology. The nuclear power plants built by the KWU use natural uranium as fuel.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT SILES' HUNGER STRIKE

Foreign Minister's Comments

PA281723 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The hunger strike of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo might prove fatal because of his advanced age, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra has said. He pointed out that conflicting sectors should lay aside their own interests and seek better days for Bolivia.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] How does the president's advanced age endanger him with regard to this hunger strike he is on?

[Fernandez] I think we should be seriously concerned about the consequences that this hunger strike might have on the president's health if my country's main political and social institutions don't realize the seriousness of this situation. President Siles is a man well-known for his great personal courage and firm determination to do these things he has planned. Thus, yesterday's decision cannot be taken too lightly. This hunger strike could undoubtedly be dangerous for his health, particularly because he is 72 years old. It is true that he is very strong, but this hunger strike cannot be dismissed as something trivial.

[Reporter] Did he achieve anything when he went on a hunger strike the other time to seek Bolivia's reconciliation and peace?

[Fernandez] Yes, during his first mandate and because of a series of strikes by agitators in unions, President Siles went on a hunger strike that caused an immediate reaction in the Bolivian people, and led to the solution of that current crisis. We hope this action by the president, which is an additional proof of his patrotic, civic devotion, gets a proper response from my country's civilian organizations. [end recording]

Minister Fernandez, who made a stopover in Panama City, has asserted that Siles Zuazo's government has no connection with the drug trafficking gangs and indicated that the Bolivian people should support the civilian authorities to prevent another coup. Fernandez deplored the stance assumed by some business and labor organizations that indicates a lack of understanding of the president's patriotism and his hunger strike, through which the president seeks to capture the attention of Bolivians.

Fernandez met yesterday with Panamanian President Ardito Barletta and Foreign Minister Cardoze to present the excuses of the Bolivian president and vice president because they could not attend the 11 October inauguration in Panama City. Expressing his opinion on what Bolivia thinks of the Contadora Group's peace efforts, he asserted:

[Begin Fernandez recording broadcast in progress] ...Better possibilities of practical action. We are very close to the Contadora Group. We keep well informed on the group's efforts and are willing to give the group the active support of the Bolivian people and government. [end recording]

Physician on Siles' Condition

PY270135 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The president's personal physician, cardiologist Guillermo Calderon, has said that his health is normal but he must undergo an intense medical check up.

Physician Guillermo Calderon stated that President Siles Zuazo is under constant medical care to monitor his health and disclosed that this afternoon he met with some of the head of state's aides to explain to them the special liquids he must take during his hunger strike. Calderon stated that the most appropriate meas es are being taken to control President Siles' health. However, he pointed out the danger of this extreme measure adopted by the Bolivian president.

[Begin Calderon recording] This demands that several body functions, such as his circulation and his weight, be controlled in order to determine the lose of nutritive reserves and to serve as a warning of possible life-threatening situation. However, we cannot predict this since it all depends on how he carries out his strike. What I mean is that he will exhaust his reserves much faster if he continues to carry out physical activities instead of resting. [end recording]

Siles' Health Deteriorating

PY290252 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 0156 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Oct (TELAM) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo has started to show signs of deterioration after 60 hours of fasting. According to a medical report, the president is losing weight and is dehydrated due to the lack of salt despite the fact that he is drinking water.

Reaction to Hunger Strike

PY262126 [Editorial Report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 26 October carries a series of reports on reaction to President Hernan Siles Zuazo's hunger strike.

Referring to the president's decision, Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has asserted that the leader of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] only is trying to defend the honor and honesty which have characterized his political life. Alvarez Plata said that the president is not seeking the people's support but rather repudiating the hasty attitude of some congressmen who are charging his government with responsibility for crimes that have not even been investigated.

The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] headed by Hugo Banzer Suarez, "termed as irresponsible the attitude adopted by the head of state." ADN leader Guillermo Fortun stated that even if the president goes on a fast, his party will demand that the investigations regarding the Otazo case be carried out to the end.

Msgr Luis Rodriguez, president of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference, said that the "Catholic Church does not approve the hunger strike started by President Siles, but it is a praiseworthy decision if we taken into account that there is a lack of understanding among the Bolivan people."

The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the left [MNRI] bloc in Congress "will propose to President Siles Zuazo that he end the voluntary fast he started yesterday." Horacio Torres, president of the MNRI bloc, said that the president's attitude was surprising.

The Socialist Party top leader, Hernan Gutierrez, stated that " if the president's fast seeks the conciliation of popular forces it should be supported by all Bolivian citizens but if it has other purposes it should be repudiated."

Luis Ossio Sanjines, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], stated that President Siles' decision "seeks an understanding between the executive and legislative branches."

Oscar Zamora, one of the main leaders of the Revolutionary Front of the Left, said that "President Siles made a mistake in chosing to fast." He also said that the FRI does not advocate any destabilizing attitude but that it supports the Bolivian people's cause.

A relay from Llallagua reports that "today the Siglo XX mineworker's union issued a declaration terming President Hernan Siles Zuazo's fast as a desperate maneuver that will not solve the forced hunger to which he subjects the Bolivian people and neither will it solve the bankruptcy and decay of the Bolivian Government."

Jaime Villegas, member of the Historic Faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, said that he doubts whether the president is really fasting since champagne and a succulent dinner were served after he addressed the nation last night.

A report from the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] states that the COB Executive Board meeting has just ended and that in view of the president's decision to start a hunger strike it has issued a declaration stating that "we regret the decision taken by the president. Apart from being a mere personal gesture, it does not represent the right and effective way of seeking a climate of peace which he advocates for the nation because it does not contribute any positve solutions to the national problems and those of all the impoverished people, but rather hinders and postpones even more the solution and proposals made by the COB." On the other hand, the COB praises the president's decision to grant amnesty to those indicted in the Luribay case.

The Executive Board of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has voiced its support for President Siles' decision. Jaime Paz Zamora, vice president of the Republic and head of the MIR, said that polarization of the Bolivian people must be prevented. When asked whether he would try to persuade President Siles to end the fast, he said that he did not believe it was up to him to ask the president to do so since "it was a personal decision which I respect. What I will do, as usual, is place myself at his disposal to help him do whatever may be necessary."

ADN Criticizes Action

PY261606 La Paz Radio Panammericana in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From "Panamericana al Mundo" program]

[Excerpts] Representatives of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] have said that the measure releasing Luribay guerrillas adopted by President Siles will not solve anything, on the contrary, it tends to confuse the people regarding the serious political situation Bolivia is currently going through. Guillermo Fortun Suarez, a prominent ADN leader, said the following regarding this matter.

[Begin recording] This is an outrage against Bolivian law, since two stages of the legal process against these terrorists had not been complied with according to our legal system. Now, they were released overnight, and this measure was compared with an event that took place in Santa Cruz.

We, as congressmen, did not even imagine that President Siles would release the Luribay guerrilla group in response to the release of another guerrilla group in Santa Cruz. In fact, we think that what was said regarding Santa Cruz is a simple trick or pretext to release the Luribay prisoners.

We want to say that we will make a serious appeal to the president, because we cannot allow irregular or guerrilla groups to move freely on Bolivian streets, (?spreading) [word indistinct] and violence in to Bolivian homes.

For us, the most important (?issue) of President Siles' message is his hunger strike. President Siles has made us used to hunger strikes in times of difficult or conflictive situations. This the action President Siles takes at a time when the government and the Bolivian people are experiencing a crisis. By declaring himself on a hunger strike he does not dedicate himself to solving Bolivia's problems, the hunger problem in particular. We also believe that this is an indirect pressure exerted by the president on the Bolivian Congress to prevent it from investigating drug trafficking and the involvement of Otazo, Siles, Suarez, Alarcon and other persons in what is a shameful episode for the country. [end recording]

MILITARY POLICE PROTEST SILES' AMNESTY DECISION

PY270049 Paris AFP in Spanish 2334 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 26 Oct (AFP) -- It was revealed here today that the military police regiment located in front of the presidential residence, in the zone of San Jorge, La Paz, confined themselves to barracks to protest President Hernan Siles Zuazo's decision to grant amnesty to seven presumed guerrilla members sentenced by the military court. This report was aired by Radio Cristal of La Paz and was not denied by either military or official sources.

However, it was revealed that the guerrillas, who were given sentences between 2 and 6 years, and among whom there are two Chileans, are still under detention awaiting the promulgation of an executive branch amnesty decree.

SEVEN LURIBAY PRISONERS NOT RELEASED

PY271815 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Despite a presidential order, the seven persons involved in the Luribay case have not been released. This information was supplied by Jose Claros, a Bolivian Labor Confederation leader who was commissioned to handle the case together with the relatives of the persons in question.

Claros said that the presidential orders are not being obeyed in view of which the good offices of the Human Rights Assembly and other international organization will be sought.

CONGRESS INVESTIGATES OFFICIALS LINKED TO DRUG TRADE

PY260157 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0047 GMT 26 Oct 84

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 Oct (EFE) -- In keeping with a resolution of the Bolivian Congress, a congressional committee has decided to investigate the alleged involvement of former government officials in the drug trade.

Rafael Otazo, former director of the National Council Against Drug Traffic kings, has charged former Interior Minister Mario Roncal and former security chief Raul Cardona with being the heads of international gangs of drug traffickers.

FURTHER ON INJURIES, DAMAGE IN SANTIAGO BOMBINGS

PY261955 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Terrorists have begun subversive actions aimed at creating an environment of chaos and agitation on the eve of the new day of protest. It is well known that terrorists take advantage of the days of protest called by the opposition to carry out violent actions that the population repudiates.

The attack on the No 1 Tower of the San Borja Building took place early this morning. Two people were injured, the building and the vehicles parked in this area were damaged, and windows of the Diego Portales Building were broken. This subversive action was preceded by two other bomb attacks in the capital.

In the Providencia community a bomb exploded in front of the offices of Anaconda Chile on Carlos Antunes Street. Two people were injured in this attack. Terrorists exploded another bomb in the 5200 block of the Jose Arrieta Street. In Vina del Mar and Concepcion, subversives set four buses on fire. The damages are over 3 million pesos.

These terrorist actions seek an environment of agitation and uncertainty to create conditiolns for violent actions. The day of protest and stoppage called by Marxist sectors has not received from the population and workers the support the organizers were expecting. These sectors are now trying through terrorism and violence to impose their plan of agitation and disturbances.

Minister Condemns Bombings

PY262233 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The minister secretary general of the government, Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, has said that last night's attack in front of the Diego Portales and San Borja Buildings are part of a concerted plan of the Communist Party and those who advocate violence and do not want the return of democracy. He recalled that this plan has already been denounced by the director of the National Intelligence Center. Marquez de la Plata added that this event is a new demonstration of the brutality and lack of human feelings of the terrorists. The minister made these remarks in front of the damaged building of the legislative branch.

[Begin Marquez de la Plata recording] I believe that this is another demonstration of the brutality of the terrorists. There was only material damage, but there are people living across the street and some of their property was completely destroyed by the bombing. The lives of the people living there were in serious danger. They could have been killed. You saw the shrapnel shown by the building manager. Shrapnel can kill a person. This is another demonstration of the brutality and the lack of human feelings by the terrorists. The people repudiate this violence and this is why the government is daily taking the necessary measures against terrorists. [end recording]

Marquez de la Plata also remarked on the appearance of urban guerrilla groups in the country. He added that they are the same terrorists of the past but who are now acting in a different manner. The minister emphasized that the government is taking measures to fight terrorism and crime.

[Begin Marquez de la Plata recording] The population is concerned about terrorism and crime. This week the people have shown their concern about the criminals living in the poor neighborhoods where there are many honest people, people who would like to live in peace but who are being attacked and harassed by these criminals. I believe terrorism and crime are two serious problems we are encountering at this time. [end recording]

Emphasizing the people's repudiation of violent actions, the minister disclosed that the arsenal recently discovered in Puente Alto was found as a result of the reports made by citizens who are tired of terrorism.

BOMBING IN CURICO BLOCKS VEHICLE, TRAIN TRAFFIC

PA281513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1412 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Curico, Chile, 28 Oct (AFP) -- The explosion of a powerful gelatin charge caused considerable damage to an important bridge of a highway of this central Chilean city, blocking the flow of vehicles, the police have reported.

The strong explosion that occurred in the morning hours rocked the farming city of Curico, 200 km south of Santiago, alarming the population. After the explosion, two huge central pillars of the Maquehua Bridge toppled, considerably damaging the top surface. The explosion threw twisted iron and other material onto the neighboring railroad tracks, momentarily interrupting the traffic to the southern part of the country.

Pamphlets found at the scene of the explosion identified as the perpetrators of the attack the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which is accused by the government of being the "armed branch" of the outlawed Communist Party of Chile. The same movement claimed credit for Friday's attack near the government junta's legislative palace in downtown Santiago.

GOVERNMENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER DURING PROTEST

PY282357 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 28 Oct 84

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpt] Santiago, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, minister secretary general of government, has asserted that the government will maintain order and that it will not give in to the extremists.

The minister's statements referred to the imminent actions organized by the leftist opposition sector and the workers against General Pinochet's military regime, actions which include a protest to be carried out on 29 October and a stoppage on 30 October.

On 26 October President Augusto Pinochet held a meeting with the Interior, Foreign, Public Works, and National Defense ministers and the government and presidential secretaries. The chief of the emergency zone in Santiago, the commander of the Santiago Garrison, and che chief of the Carabinero forces in the capital were also at the meeting. Marquez de la Plata termed this a coordination meeting, adding that the subject of the stoppage had not been discussed since it does not merit a presidential meeting and is something that the interior minister handles.

However, the daily LA TERCERA DE LA HORA today says that despite the minister's statements, reliable sources have stated that the stoppage, and that alone, was the sole topic at the meeting.

General Roberto Guillard, intendant of the metropolitan region, said that the protest and stoppage will be a complete flop because, according to his information, nobody has supported this protest. The intendant stated that if disorder is caused, especially in the suburbs of Santiago, we are going to act quite strictly, stopping and arresting those responsible.

MSU DECIDES TO JOIN 30 OCT GENERAL STOPPAGE

PY262001 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Single Union Movement [Movimiento Sindical Unitario [MSU], has decided to join the day of national stoppage scheduled for 30 October. This report was released this morning by MSU President Emilio Torres. The MSU is made up of organizations such as the Movie Theaters Workers Union and unions from technical industrial companies.

FREE UNIONS ORGANIZATION REJECT STRIKE CALL

PY271945 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Organization of Free Unions has rejected the call for a strike. The organization is headed by the leader of the [name indistinct] Confederation, Raul Orrego. The organization's position was outlined during a press conference in a document read by Jose Salgado, the secretary of the organization. The document acknowledges the economic problems affecting the workers. Moreover, the document states that the current difficulties must be shared by all Chileans.

[Begin Salgado recording] It is our belief that the sacrifices that the country's economic situation is demanding must be shared by all Chileans, especially by the private business sector, which must take up the call that has been made by the government and by some of the private business sector's leaders in that they grant a [salary] readjustment to their workers. Thus that sector would really be cooperating with the country in order to achieve the peace and harmony that we all desire. [end recording]

NEW COMMITTEE URGES REJECTION OF BEAGLE ACCORD

PY270156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2331 GMT 26 Oct 84

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 26 Oct (EFE) -- The Committee for the Defense of Chilean Sovereignty [Comite de Defensa de la Soberania Chilena] today urged the government to reject the recent preliminary agreement that was reached in Rome by the Chilean and Argentine Beagle Channel negotiators. The committee, which was created recently, includes General Gustavo Leigh (retired), former commander in chief of the Air Force and former member of the government junta, and Army General Roberto Viaux Marambia (retired). Hugo Zepeda, former president of the Senate, and Lonco Quilapan, president of the Indian Confederation of Chile, are also leaders of the Committee for the Defense of Chilean Sovereignty.

The committee, in addition to asking for the rejection of the preliminary agreement, also asks the military regime to call a public debate on the topic and to permit the final outcome to be defined through a national referendum.

Gen Gustavo Leigh, former member of the military junta, indicated that during the 6 years of negotiations Chile has been left in the dark. Therefore, the reasons that the negotiators have for this agreement are not known by the people, who do not even know that the 1980 papal proposal was rejected by Argentina.

Asked whether a refusal to accept the negotiation on the Beagle Channel could lead to an armed conflict, the general indicated that no well-bred Chilean can support war. Leigh concluded by indicating that there never can be a war between Argentina and Chile while justice is defended.

POLITICAL LEADERS DECRY PCCH DECLARATION

PY271825 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 19 Oct 84 p C 3

[Text] Political sectors have said that the last declaration issued by the Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] is part of a strategy aimed at making the party appear to have a democratic facade in the eyes of the public, and that facade will vanish as soon as the party takes power.

In its declaration, the PCCh Central Committee gives its opinion on what a "constitutional pact" without exclusions should be, and advocates, among other things, the nationalization of banks, the coexistence of mixed, social, and private ownership systems, the nationalization of the large mining and industrial enterprises, the installation of a democratic regime based on the people's sovereign will, the adoption of a multiparty system, the replacement of the national security doctrine, and the adoption of a new constitution.

The consulted leaders have pointed out that this new declaration contradicts a previous PCCh declaration in which the party advocated the use of violence. National Action Movement (MAN) President Federico Willoughby has said that "the PCCh resorts to two courses of action that are perfectly identified. One of them is violence, a method with which everybody is familiar and which operates through crime, guerrilla activities, subversion, civil disobedience, and all the Marxist-Leninist elements."

"The other one," he added, "consists of the presentation of a theory that is attractive to the noncombatant sectors that support Marxism." According to Willoughby, "under the current circumstances, the PCCh is trying to erase with one hand what it wrote with the other, because just a few days ago it was advocating the armed struggle and now, in an effort to adopt a constitutional stance, over which the opposition has not yet reached an agreement, it is proposing an alternative plan. This is nothing but a "political joke, because it is coming from those who claim that all the structures that should be changed must be dissolved through armed struggle."

"I believe," he added, "that it is a tactical game aimed at confusing the sectors that do not support the Communist strategy of violence. It is also aimed at giving its political allies inside and outside the Democratic Alliance and the People's Democratic Movement (MDP) a reason to justify the activities of the PCCh within the law and not outside the law as is set forth in Article 8 of the Constitution."

Chilean Social Democratic Party leader Rene Abeliuk has said that the PCCh declaration includes several issues that are in agreement with the proposals of the parties making up the Democratic Alliance." [quotation marks as received] "However, he went on, "there are other topics that obviously go beyond the framework of a constitutional pact; they are rather part of a program of government over which we obviously disagree in form and substance." Abeliuk added that "such topics are not to be dealt with by a constitutional pact; they are to be debated within a completely different framework."

Former Christian Social Movement leader William Thayer said that "as it has done several times, the PCCh issued a declaration in keeping with the prevailing circumstances and with the political situation." "I believe that the PCCh in power is absolutely different from the PCCh as a member of any political coalition in search of power. In my opinion, according to its definition and doctrine, and taking into account world experience, the PCCh installs regimes that place cultural and socioeconomic power, employment, and information in the hands of the Communist organization." He then said that the recent Communist declaration is part of a strategy aimed at taking power by adopting a more or less bourgeois democratic facade that will vanish when the party takes power.

ECUADORAN MINISTER ON TRADE, ANDEAN GROUP

PA241750 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- After a meeting today with Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Ecuadoran Commerce and Industry Minister Xavier Neira Menendez stated that the Andean Group needs a thorough reorganization of its mechanisms and institutions.

Neira Menendez, accompanied by Ecuadoran Ambassador Miguel Antonio Vasco, visited Betancur to deliver a message from President Leon Febres Cordero expressing his country's desire to reactivate their bilateral trade. The message also refers to an urgent need to establish guidelines within the Cartagena agreement, such as the implementation of a common system to deal with foreign capital.

After his meeting with the president, the Ecuadoran minister talked with reporters and said that he and President Betancur fully agreed on ideas to reactivate bilateral trade.

[Begin recording] [Neira Menendez] We held friendly talks on trade and economic relations between Ecuador and Colombia. We stressed the need to reactivate these relations and make the necessary changes on each side in order to boost and diversify our exports. We fully agreed with these ideas and those of President Betancur. We also found the same attitude among other officials when we began our round of talks with the economic development minister and with officials of that ministry, the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, the Agriculture Ministry, and the Agricultural-Livestock Marketing Insitute. We are determined to find an agreement that is beneficial to both economies and that allows us to overcome the economic crisis affecting our countries.

[Reporter] What kind of changes are needed to reactivate the trade flow at the border?

[Neira Menendez] Basically, a political will to do it and that political will exists. Therefore, what we are currently doing at the commerce and economic ministry level is putting on the finishing touches to boost and reactivate trade, which has been depressed for the past (?2) years.

[Reporter] But, Mr Minister, this political will should be translated into some kind of specific economic action. What should it be?

[Neira Menendez] We hope that at the end of our talks we will reach a very serious agreement on those products that can be part of the trade flow from Colombia to Ecuador, as well as from Ecuador to Colombia.

[Reporter] The Andean Group is 15 years old. There has been talk of a process to redirect it since trade agreements have not been implemented. How does Ecuador view the future of the Cartagena agreement?

[Neira Menendez] Ecuador believes that a reorientation is still not enough to make the Andean group truly responsive. We believe that the Andean group needs a reorganization of its mechanisms and institutional nature to incorporate the many productive area sectors that have been estranged from the integrationist effort and to correct the errors that were made in the past few years. However, we believe that it is necessary and very interesting to collect all of the great experiences of a bold, challenging economic integration model such as that of the Andean group.

[Reporter] The Andean Court operates in Quito. Is that court able to force the countries to abide by the agreements and decisions of the group?

[Neira Menendez] The action of the Andean Court will be relevant to the extent that the Andean Group member-countries show a willingness to begin to abide by the agreement because violations of it have been indiscriminately committed by the five member-countries. The relevance of this action depends on the political support that each country gives to this court and on a true desire to comply with all those decisions with which we have promised to comply. [end recording]

BETANCUR OUTLINES PETROLEUM EXPORT POLICY

PA252231 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Barrancabermeja -- President Belisario Betancur has explained the guidelines of the Colombian petroleum export policy, which is marked by principles of prudence, following the country's surprise at the new situation of abundance of hydrocarbons.

Opening the first Colombian petroleum congress, which is being attended by international delegates of the OPEC members-countries, the president said that with the latest findings in Arauca, Colombia's petroleum reserves total more than 1 billion barrels. Betancur ruled out the installation of a new refinery. Instead, he told the country that an export policy must be designed to guarantee self-sufficiency for many years and to maintain the export capacity as an important source of foreign currency. It seems advisable, the president said, that Colombia export its semiheavy crude oils after blending them in view of their different origins, and in this way it will be able to guarantee quality. The greater use of crude oil from (Cayo Limon) will permit the direct export of petroleum of (Aurito) from Tumaco.

The president said that concessionaires, international petroleum companies, should not be authorized to export the close to 40,000 barrels a day that they will begin producing in 1987. Instead, he proposed that the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise purchase all the exportable crude of those companies at the Colombian market price and pay for 75 percent of the purchases in dollars. He also announced the intensification of the search for new oil fields.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS RESIGN -- The Colombian Government has accepted the resignations of Raul Orejuela Bueno and Jose Pardo Llada, Colombian ambassadors to Sweden and Norway. Orejuela Bueno also acted as nonresident ambassador to Finland. Until new ambassadors are appointed and assume office First Secretary Anibal Cortes Serrano will act as charge d'affaires to Sweden, while embassy adviser Bernardo O'Regis Anaya will act as charge d'affaires to Norway. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Oct 84 PA]

GOLD DISCOVERY -- Bogota, 20 Oct (DPA) -- The Geological-Mining Research Institute has discovered gold deposits with a potential value of $2 billion in the Cauca and Valle del Cauca Departments in southwestern Colombia. The director of that organization said that this discovery could place Colombia among the world's largest gold producers. [Summary] [Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1823 GMT 20 Oct 84 PA]

ESPINOSA DEPARTS FOR OPEC MEETING IN GENEVA

PA280430 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Xavier Espinosa stressed that Ecuador's position at the next extraordinary OPEC meeting will be to maintain prices by reducing the organization's overall output. Espinoza made this statement at the airport before leaving for Geneva, where the 13 OPEC members will open a special meeting on Monday to try to stabilize the oil market.

The minister noted that the outlook has improved somewhat, taking into account that the crude price had dropped $1.50 per barrel on the U.S. market, but increased by $1 per barrel this week.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES -- The Ecuadoran oil reserves are reported to be 1,164,000,000 barrels. The Ecuadoran natural resources and energy minister reported that by late 1985, 150 million additional barrels will be incorporated and this will increase the reserves to more than 1,300,000,000 barrels. The minister added that the goal is to surpass 2 billion barrels in proven reserves to meet domestic demand and for export. [Summary] Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2123 GMT 12 Oct 84 PA]

COPPER RESERVES -- Fernando Navarro, deputy technical secretary at Ecuador's Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, has reported that technicians from the ministry's Geology and Mines Directorate discovered a deposit of high-grade copper ore in Imbabura Province in the Junin River basin on the western side of the Andes Mountain Range. Tests conducted in a 5-hectare radius indicated that reserves total approximately 75,000 tons of copper that ranges from 45 to 63 percent in purity. Deposits of various minerals account for 2 percent of the find. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 Oct 84 PA]

FOREIGN TRADE -- Ecuador will sell Colombia and Venezuela approximately $72 million worth of products in 1984 and 1985. Javier Neira, industries, commerce, and integration minister, reported this yesterday on his return from Bogota, where he met with Colombian foreign trade officials. Some of the products that Ecuador will export include canned goods, chocolate, fishmeal, and lumber. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84 PA]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONTRACT WITH SPAIN -- Madrid -- The Ecuadoran Institute of Telecommunications [Instituto Ecuatoreano de Telecommunicaciones] has signed a contract with the Spanish company Teletra Espanola, in association with the Spanish Telephone Company [CTL) for $2.450 million to construct a rural telephone system. The Inter-American Development Bank, BID, is financing the transaction. [Summary] [Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 84 PA]

ITAIPU DAM DEDICATION MARKED BY CEREMONY

PY251800 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Red Privada de Teledifusora Paraguay Television Network in Spanish at 1230 GMT on 25 October begins live coverage of the ceremonies marking the dedication of the Itaipu Hydroelectric Dam and the inauguration of its second electrical turbine from Iguazu Falls, Brazil. The ceremonies begin with the meeting of Presidents Alfredo Stroessner and Joao Baptista de Oliveiro Figueiredo of the Reupublic of Paraguay and the Federative Republic of Brazil, respectively on the Friendship Bridge between President Stroessner Port, Paraguay, and Iquazu Falls, Brazil. After Stroessner and Figueiredo exchange greetings, listen to the Paraguayan and Brazilian national athems, and after President Figueiredo reviews the Brazilian troops, the two presidents introduce the members of their respective retinues to each other. Following this, the two presidents are taken by presidential limousine to the Furnas substation on the Brazilian side where they attend dedication ceremonies presided over by Brazilian Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Calls. The two presidents visit the works of the Furnas substation and, after hearing some technical explanations, leave for the reviewing stand specially constructed overlooking the Itaipu Dam, where they proceed to the official dedication.

President Alfredo Stroessner and President Joao Figueiredo are greeted by officials of the two countries and after listening once again to the national athems of the two countries, President Stroessner begins to speak. He briefly reviews the history of the Itaipu Dam and points out that "in a world in which international relations are threatened by corrosive elements of incomprehension, hatred, or selfishness, Itaipu stands as a magnificent example of the reciprocal goodwill and the common constructive spirit" of two sister republics. After praising those involved in the construction of this project and noting the importance it will have in the development of the two countries, Stroessner addresses President Figueiredo by stating that "I know that you, Mr President, are as satisfied as I am because every time we have met we did so in the framework of friendship and with the purpose of honorably fulfilling our duties as leaders, standing proudly at the foot of our worthy national flags."

"Your Excellency, Mr President, the Republic of Paraguay has listed your name among those of its true friends. You have shown our fatherland your great charm. You have devoted your term in the presidency to strengthening the relationship between the two countries and you have earned the recognition of the people of Paraguay by returning to our fatherland very cherished war trophies."

After congratulating President Stroessner of his speech, President Figueiredo takes the presidential rostrum and starts reading his speech, in which he refers to the times they have met at this same site where they will now inaugurate the operation of the second electircal turbine which will now supply energy to Paraguayan and Brazilian industries. Figueiredo then goes on to point out that despite the dififculties his government has had to confront, Itaipu has always been granted priority treatment. "Mr President, Brazil is making an effort to overcome economic difficulties, shortage of resources, and budget restrictions. However, it has continued to promote bilateral relations with Paraguay. The means of cooperation have changed somewhat and the pace at which the projects have been carried out has been modified a bit, but we still preserve the desire that inspires us, that is, to maintain and strengthen the strong ties of friendship that unite us."

At the end of his speech, President Figueiredo switcher from Portuguese to Spanish, pointing out that "united by similar traditions, interests, and common desires, Brazilian and Paraguayan citizens follow the same path. The size and the complex technical level of Itaipu represent the broadened and perfect level reached by the bilateral relations of Brazil and Paraguay."

Following the speeches, Presidents Stroessner and Figueiredo uncover a plaque marking the occasion and then together join in turning on the switch to initiate the functioning of the second turbine of the project.

After receiving gifts from the Paraguayan and Brazilian directors of the administrative directorate of the hydroelectric project, the two presidents leave the platform to visit the workers section of the dam. At this point the radio coverage of the ceremony ends.

SUPREME COURT ORDERS JUDGE TRIED IN DRUGS CASE

PY272033 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 17

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court has ordered the trial of Criminal Judge Gildo Ruiz Gonzalez, a lawyer, in view of charges formulated by the attorney general. The charges pertain to alleged irregularities in the trial of Bolivian Lucio Vargas Montano, who was brought to trial for possession and trafficking in cocaine. The judge has been suspended for the duration of the trial.

The Supreme Court has also ordered the trial of criminal prosecutor lawyer Anibal Emilio Tellez, who has also been suspended from his functions while the trial lasts. The court, in the same resolution -- No 193 -- has also suspended Elpidio Orlando Luraghi in his function as a lawyer while the trial lasts. Finally, the court has decided to "inform the aforementioned persons of the charge contained in the resolution and that they have 9 days to answer."

It is understood from the whereas clause of the resolution that "in the file containing the charges that is prima facie evidence that makes the trial of the aforementioned persons viable. The trial resulting from these charges is based on traffic in dangerous drugs and their consumption, crimes punishable under Law No 357 of 22 September 1972. "The charges," the court's resolution adds, "demonstrate the serious omission that Judge Gildo Ruiz Gonzalez committed when he did not inform the attorney general of the prosecutor's decision recommending a not guilty verdict for Lucio Vargas Montano, in accordance with Article 2 of Law No 195-53. Notwithstanding this omission, the judge handed down a definitive not guilty for Vargas Montano solely on the basis of the recommendation of the prosecutor, and discounting the evidence. The accused person was released the same day the decision was handed down and the prosecutor informed of the decision."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TAIWAN -- President Alfredo Stroessner yesterday presided over the ceremony marking the swearing in of the new Paraguayan ambassador to the Republic of China, Brigadier General Angel Juan Souto Hernandez. [Summary] [Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 29 Sep 84 p 4 PY]

CONTRADICTORY INFLATION RATE REPORTS -- In remarks to the press, Central Bank President Cesar Romeo Acosta yesterday stated that the inflation rate during the first half of the year was 11 percent and that by the end of the year it will reach 18 percent. During a press conference granted on 20 August, however, he stated that during the first half of 1984, the inflation rate reached 13 percent and that he estimated a 20-percent rate by 31 December 1984. [Excerpt] [Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 23 Sep 84 p 9 PY]

POLL SHOWS BROAD FRONT LEADING IN MONTEVIDEO

PY261655 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Oct (AFP) -- According to a radio poll carried out 30 days before the elections, the (leftist) Broad Front will win the Montevideo City Hall in the Uruguayan general elections to be held on 25 November. The poll, carried out by a radio station which deals exclusively with news, established an alarming parity between the eventual [words indistinct] the Colorado Party (Liberal) and the Blanco or National Party (center-left).

The result of the poll which was carried out among 1,695 persons is as follows: Broad Front 21.89 percent; Colorado Party 21.3 percent; and National Party 20.47 percent.

The poll also showed that the percentage of undecided persons is quite high since it totaled 21.24 percent.

Although this poll was not carried out in a scientific manner, it covered 30 districts of Montevideo and was closely followed by political parties which have hired a number of specialized agencies to carry out polls, none of which have yielded this party.

COLORADO, BROAD FRONT YOUTH CLASH IN MONTEVIDEO

PY272311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Oct (AFP) -- A faction of the Colorado Party today reported that a serious incident took place between members of the youth sectors of the Colorado Party and the Broad Front in a downtown park in Montevideo. The incident took place last night in so-called Libertad Park, which is located on the main avenue of this capital, when the Colorados were beginning a ceremony honoring Julio Cesar Grauert, a deceased Colorado Party politician. The report indicates that members of the youth sector of the Broad Front who were in the area insulted and physically attacked the Colorado youth. The sound system was damaged and the ceremony was suspended.

A communique that the Colorados published today states that although the path of peace and coexistence has been chosen by all Uruguayans, "we are willing to defend our principles in the future by resisting violence."

ALBERTO ZUMARAN AUTHORIZED TO TRAVEL TO BRAZIL

PY271410 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 26 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially announced here today that Alberto Zumaran, presidential candidate for the Blanco Party in the upcoming elections, has been authorized to travel abroad during the electoral campaign.

The official communique released tonight states that the Supreme Military Court has granted this permission in response to a plea submitted by the lawyer of the Blanco Party candidate. Zumaran is planning to leave for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on Sunday to meet with Rio de Janeiro Governor Leonel Brizola and presidential candidate Tancredo Neves.

VISITORS TO FERREIRA MUST UNDERGO SEARCH

PY272310 Paris AFP in Spanish 1547 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Trinidad, Uruguay, 27 Oct (AFP) -- It was announced today that the visit that Guillermo Garcia Costa, the president of the convention of the National, or Blanco Party, was to have made to see Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the Blanco leader who is under arrest and being tried by a military court in this city, has been forbidden. According to what has been learned, Garcia Costa, who is one of the defense lawyers of the 60-year-old politician, was not allowed to enter the military unit because Ferreira Aldunate refused to be searched by his guards before the visit.

The searching of visitors to the detained politician was ordered by military authorities due to a leak a few days ago of a Ferreira Aldunate recording addressed to the working youth of his party. Because of this incident he cannot listen to radio and television, nor can he read the newspapers, and he is virtually incommunicado.

On 26 October, Ferreira's son charged that he had been subject to an ignominious search when he and his mother went to visit his father.

BRIEFS

NAVY COMMANDER'S TOUR -- Montevideo, 3 Oct (AFP) -- Today Uruguayan Navy Commander Vice Admiral Rodolfo Invidio traveled to Taiwan within the framework of a tour that also includes the United States, where he will meet with U.S. Navy officials. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1341 GMT 3 Oct 84 PY]

FORMER SENATOR DIES IN EXILE -- Montevideo, 2 Oct (AFP) -- The Uruguayan left today deeply regretted the death in Paris of former Senator Enrique Erro, who had lived in exile since 1973 when a military coup ousted the Uruguayan Congress. Erro, a member of the Popular Union, died at the age of 72 of cancer. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1323 GMT 2 Oct 84 PY]

AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- Monevideo, 24 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially announced in Montevideo today that the Uruguayan unemployment rate reached 14.66 percent at the end of August. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0245 GMT 25 Oct 84 PY]

OIL EXPORTS REDUCED, U.S. GAS EXPORTS SUSPENDED

PA282357 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2223 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Oct (DPA) -- Energy and Mines Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa announced at dawn today that Mexico will reduce its oil exports by 10 percent for approximately 3 months. Mexico currently exports 1.5 million barrels of oil per day.

Upon his return from a tour of seven oil-exporting countries, six of whom are OPEC members, the high-level Mexican official said that the eight [as received] countries agreed to advocate "the strategy of defending oil prices by reducing their exports." He added that the 13 OPEC member-countries, which will have a meeting next week in Geneva, "agreed to reduce production by the necessary amount and for the required time to defend the oil prices."

Labastida Ochoa said that the reduction in exports seeks to give produ ers control of the international markets and to prevent the risks, at least until the end of the year, of a drop in oil prices which could be worse than the current drop created by the Norwegian, British, and Nigerian decreases. Nevertheless, the Mexican official warned that despite the fact that they have decreased the danger of a drop in prices, the "danger has not completely disappeared."

Labastida Ochoa said that the decrease in prices and the reduction in production will affect Mexico's daily foreign exchange revenues. Mexico will lose $1 billion per year for ever 100,000 barrels of oil it ceases to export or for each $2 cut in the prices. In this sense, the 10-percent reduction in current oil exports (150,000 barrels per day) for approximately 3 months would represent a total loss of $375 million for Mexico. Nevertheless, Labastida Ochoa added that this will not affect the Mexican economy because his country has "great foreign exchange reserves" in excess of $7 billion that will allow the government to pay all its financial commitments.

With the aim of not cutting its oil byproducts any further, Mexico decided to suspend, as of 1 November, its natural gas exports to the United States (300 million cubic feet per day) for which it has collected $240 million during the first 10 months of this year. The state-owned oil enterprise, PEMEX, explained that the prices being offered by the eight U.S. companies which purchase its natural gas -- under $4.65 per 1,000 cubic feet -- would render any operation unprofitable.

SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL262108 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2035 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio arrived here today for a working visit, which is part of a tour he is making of the Contadora Group member-countries. The Salvadoran foreign minister will meet with President Miguel de la Madrid and with Deputy Foreign Secretaries Alfonso de Rosenzweig-Diaz and Ricardo Valero.

Pursues Contadora Document Signing

PA281609 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0818 GMT 28 Oct 84

[By Alberto Masegosa]

[Text] Mexico City, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Mexico and El Salvador intensified their consultations this weekend with a view to accelerating as much as possible the signing of the Contadora document for peace in Central America.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio acknowledged this after Saturday's meeting with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. At the meeting Tenorio "emphatically" stated to his interlocutor the "political willingness" of his country to "carry out the pacification process of Contadora, to ratify it and to fulfill it."

The Salvadoran foreign minister's statement has special significance since the signing of the peace document was postponed as a result of the observations and modifications introduced in its text by the signatory countries, including El Salvador. Although Tenorio explained that such "observations" have no other objective than to "facilitate the fulfillment of the document," he noted that his country is acting in "absolute good faith" with the conviction that Contadora is a valid process for the pacification of the region.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that although the diplomatic efforts with peacekeeping objectives are not included within the Contadora framework, this does not mean that the efforts by Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela are not valid. He referred to the Tegucigalpa declaration as an example of efforts parallel to those of Contadora, which have the same peacekeeping objective, but which at no time seek to "disavow" it.

Tenorio thanked President de la Madrid for his peacekeeping efforts in Central America, efforts which he also recognized in the three other countries of the peacekeeping group. His 24-hour visit to Mexico was the last leg of his tour of the Contadora countries with the purpose, he said, of exchanging views that will lead to the signing of the document. Although he did not want to term it the only solution to achieve peace in the region, he considered the document "will play a very important role."

SEPULVEDA COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT RESULTS

FL262053 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said that amendments to the Contadora peace proposal should be of a modifying and procedural nature and not substantive in order to make the document more efficient and easier to implement. The remakr was made by Sepulveda at the end of his official visit to the PRC. China also supports the efforts of the pacifist group comprised by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, he said.

Sepulveda pointed out that during his stay in the PRC it was evident the political climate between the two countries is good, because we have economies which complement each other and there are many areas where we could cooperate. The Mexican official stressed that there are specific projects which make it possible for Mexico and China to enhance economic cooperation, including investments and sharing technology.

Sepulveda added that the PRC Government showed great concern for the foreign debt of Latin American countries which, it feels, are capable of formulating a policy that will respond to the interests of all governments in the region.

Finally, the diplomat said the PRC has always considered cooperation among developing countries to be a very important aspect of its foreign policy, but lately, it is getting more involved in world events, which demonstrates its greater interest in the changing world.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL CREATION ANNOUNCED

PA262022 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta today announced the creation of the National Security Council [Consejo Nacional de Seguridad] during a ceremony at the Presidency of the Republic. The council's primary function will be to recommend and direct national security policy and foreign policy that directly bears upon matters of national security.

The National Security Council will be headed by the president of the Republic and will include the commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, the ministers of government and justice, planning and economic policy, and foreign relations. The council will also review government development programs to ensure that they are carried out in a coordinated fashion throughout the country, particularly in poor and isolated areas, and that those programs contribute to the maintenance of national security. General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of Panama's Defense Forces, was present at the ceremony at which the National Security Council was created.

PRD OFFICIALS CLAIM RIGHTS IN GOVERNMENT

PA261953 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 23 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] The leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] in the Provinces of Veraguas, Chiriqui, Herrera, Los Santos, and Cocle, having met in the city of Santiago de Veraguas to analyze the national problems and the makeup of the government headed by Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, have agreed to issue the following communique, signed by the party's legislators and leaders:

The undersigned, leaders of the PRD in the provinces of Veraguas, Chiriqui, Herrera, Los Santos, and Cocle, after making a conscientious analysis of the current political situation, have agreed on the following:

1. That our party has not been given the political position to which it is entitled after having contributed a larger number of votes than the other parites that made up the National Democratic Union (UNADE).

2. Our membership believes that most of the appointments of ministers, deputy ministers, and directors of autonomous entities did not correspond to the names proposed by the party's National Executive Council [CEN].

3. We believe that in our party ranks there are members with sufficient capability and honesty to occupy any position in the government; therefore, we urge Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta to avoid a repetition of such a situation in the future.

4. In order to avoid difficulties which may harm the good relations that should prevail between the president and the PRD, the executive branch must consult with the party leaders before taking actions which may affect the party.

5. There have been cases in the provinces in which officials, members of the PRD, have been dismissed or threatened with dismissal by ministers and directors of organizations, members of other parties that supported the nomination and triumph of Dr Ardito Barletta. We ask the executive branch to reinstate those affected to their positions and we warn that if such a situation occurs again, our leadership and ranks will oppose this vengefulness and opportunism of parties which, still linked to the past, fail to realize that our country has advanced in these 16 years of revolutionary process and has left behind such antidemocratic practices.

6. We support the attitude assumed by the CEN and the PRD legislative bloc, which at all times have shown their determination to place distinguished members of the party in the government's key positions. We exhort them to maintain this attitude for they will enjoy the support of the party members as long as they do not deviate from that line.

7. As the party that provided the largest contribution to the triumph of Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta, we point out that the PRD will not barter with the provincial governorships and the San Blas Intendance. It would be most inconsiderate, disrespectful, and disgraceful to the party members if those positions are assigned to other parties that did not support the victory of Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

8. We demand that the CEN consult the provincial leaders on any action that may involve the appointment of regional cadres as a guarantee of real support for such assignments.

9. Finally, we declare that we shall continue vigilance against any attempt to divide our party, and we shall continue to organize ourselves to bolster the Torrijist ideology and the principles that rule the PRD.

Issued in the city of Santiago on 23 October 1984

ARDITO BARLETTA SAID SHOWING 'LACK OF AUTHORITY'

PA252256 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] Dr Nicolas Ardito Barletta is revealing a lack of authority that has the public alarmed. Due to the fraudulent origin of the post he holds, without the express mandate of the Panamanian people, he is politically weak. Add to this the indisputable fact that he lacks strength of his own, and the blind alley he is now in becomes clear. This weakenss makes him susceptible to the extortions and threats of the parties that comprised the government coalition which are now demanding their share of the booty. A few attempts at rebellion in the provinces and a few more warnings by small but aggressive militant groups manipulated by the General Staff were enough to make him give in to their requests immediately. So here we are, then, at the starting point, with the problem of legitimacy still unresolved. The situation is even worse because his predecessors reached the presidency through an act of military force, without the Panamanian people participating in their choice. But on 6 May the citizens were summoned to elect their leader directly, only to have their decision, unequivocally expressed at the polls, ignored through fraud and violence. Ardito is a captive of the National Defense Force and of the dishonest politicians who are its satellites. Either he heeds their demands or he will be removed, like his two predecessors.

PILOTS, AIRLINE WORKERS AGREE TO END STRIKE

PA271621 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 26 Oct 84 pp A 1, A 14

[Excerpt] The Panamanian Commercial Pilots Union, and the Airline Workers Union [Sindicato de Empleados de Lineas Aereas -- Sielas] have agreed to indefinitely suspend the strike they had been on for 2 days. An agreement was reached after a long dialogue with the Civil Aeronautics Directorate. In the accord, the Civil Aeronautics Directorate pledged to negotiate and obtain, as soon as the strike ended, the release of a number of pilots and the Sielas secretary general, who were detained yesterday morning at the Omar Torrijos Airport. The pilots carried out a series of actions that affected the safety of the aircraft, the airport, and other facilities. These pilots had their licenses suspended for 30 days and were fined $100.

COSTA RICA

MORA VALERDE ACCUSES CIA OF 'CONSPIRACY'

PA260200 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 19-25 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rican People's Party, entitled: "Ortega Has Not Lied"]

[Excerpts] A new, bold, and venomous maneuver, like all previous ones, is being carried out at this moment for the obvious purpose of forcing our country to sever relations with Nicaragua. As a Costa Rican and Central American I feel that I have a duty to make certain personal, categorical assertions in the face of these maneuvers:

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, asserted in his speech at the UN General Assembly that a military aggression against Nicaragua was being prepared on Costa Rican soil. He even said that the conspirators were acting behind President Monge's back. However, all this has been covered up because what they want is to deceive public opinion in Costa Rica and the rest of the continent. It is a pity that President Monge and some of his aides are leading themselves to such deception. It seems that they feel obliged to make concessions to the CIA, even in the field of propaganda. Who can ignore all these things? Who can ignore that the CIA has established its center for conspiracy against Nicaragua in Costa Rica? Not only the CIA, but Ambassador Winsor is acting openly and hiding nothing. Naturally the campaign is not aimed at deceiving the president or his close aides, but the Costa Rican public, to create in our country a climate favorable to the great conspiracy which they are hurriedly preparing against Nicaragua. From what I have seen lately, I am convinced that President Monge does not want Costa Rica to be involved in a conflict that may endanger its peace and sovereignty. However, instead of taking clearly to our people to gain their support for his policy of neutrality, he is allowing a propaganda campaign, which he knows is full of lies, to be carried out.

I have other assertions to make for which I take personal responsibility.

As you will recall, the last attack on Penas Blancas gave then Foreign Minister [Fernando] Volio a pretext to recall Jesus Fernandez, our ambassador to Managua, and also to file a complaint with the OAS, which failed resounding because [the attack] was not carried out by Sandinist soldiers but by Costa Ricans commanded by a foreign military man. They had put on Sandinist army uniforms before the operation began. When the operation was over they returned to our territory and changed uniforms. This information was given to us personally 2 days later by Rafael Ruiz Bustamante, a most honorable Costa Rican who witnessed it, together with a ranking public functionary and close friend of his. I have grave, specific information about the national organization that lent itself to the maneuver I have mentioned. The maneuver was so crude that it did not yield the results expected by the CIA.

A while ago, there was much fuss raised in the press and on the radio about an alleged bombing of the village of Pocosol by a Sandinist plane. There were also reports about an invasion of our territory by 2,000 Sandinist soldiers at San Carlos. Not one person was killed or injured in the bombing, and the invasion took place in theory only, because even the subordinates of Deputy Minister Chacon, who was in charge of the ministry at the time, could not prove that any Nicaraguan soldier had entered our territory. The publicity about these false incidents, however, almost triggered the conflict sought between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The plan was frustrated by former Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, who acted in defense of his country's peace.

Naturally, the CIA did not remain idle. Some days later it succeeded in convincing the most reactionary sectors of our business sector to give President Monge an ultimatum for our country to break relations with Nicaragua and dismiss Minister Solano within 1 month. We all remember the famous cabinet crisis that led us to the verge of a civil war. Costa Ricans hardly know what was behind that crisis. But those of us who know speak out loudly about how very powerful forces are conspiring against Costa Rican peace in the name "of the democracy and sovereignty of our country."

Let it be clear, then: Daniel Ortega has not made any charges against the Costa Rican people or the government of President Monge. Daniel Ortega aimed his accusations at the organization which, disguised in many forms, conspires against Nicaragua and Costa Rica, following clear and alarming instructions from Washington and revealed by President Reagan to the U.S. Congress.

22 NICARAGUANS CROSS BORDER SEEKING REFUGE

PA260021 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Colonel Marco Dániel Calderon, commander of Los Chiles, has reported that on Tuesday night 22 Nicaraguan refugees entered Costa Rica through Moravia. Yesterday they were turned over the Costa Rican Red Cross. The refugees arrived in Costa Rica in poor health; many of them fainted while being taken from Moravia to the Los Chiles command post. The Nicaraguans, 12 men and a family of 10, will be tranferred to the (Santa Rosa de Cutiris) refugee center, which is run by the National Refugee Council.

BASQUE PRIESTS ATTEMPT TO VISIT ETA TERRORIST

PA271617 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday afternoon we were informed that two Spanish priests, Basque to be exact, are in Costa Rica. The main objective of their visit is to meet with (Gregorio Jimenez Morales), the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] terrorist who has been under arrest in Costa Rica for more than 1 year.

The identity of the two Basque priests has not been revealed, but it was reported that they may agree to meet with the press over the weekend. Yesterday afternoon the priests in question held a closed-door meeting with Justice Minister Hugo Alfonso Munoz. The scope of this meeting was not revealed. It was only reported that the visiting priests are very interested in being informed about the judicial proceedings against (Gregorio Jimenez Morales) and it was even hinted that they would ask our authorities not to extradite him.

POPULAR VANGUARD RECOMMENDS ECONOMIC REFORMS

PA270356 San Jose LIBERTAD REVOLUCIONARIA in Spanish 21-28 Oct 84 p 4

[Message by the Popular Vanguard Party Central Committee, dated 13 October; place not given]

[Text] The Popular Vanguard Party calls on all the people and patriotic and democratic forces of the country to join efforts to participate together in the next electoral process.

The country's situation and our people's hopes demand the establishment of a broad united front, without any exclusions, in which political parties, social organizations, cultural and research groups, and individuals who are really concerned about the country's present and future and wish for a geniunely independent and sovereign country can participate.

We are firmly convinced of the need for this unity and that it should exclude no one. The important thing is to obtain through a democratic and respectful debate a unified government program and to struggle faithfully to see that it is carried out.

Everyone is aware of the fact that the much-talked-about economic stability is rapidly collapsing. The foreign debt is increasing rapidly, and based on this, the IMF impositions to which the government has submitted are becoming more demanding and harmful to the nation's interests and sovereignty. As a result of the crisis, the people's living conditions are rapidly deteriorating, particularly wages, jobs, and the cost of living, housing, public health, and other basic services.

Because of the existing situation and their inability to solve it, the parties of the oligarchic-imperialist bloc have hurried to advance the electoral process. National Liberation and Christian Social Unity began their electoral campaigns with big publicity stunts full of individual praise for candidates and their alleged virtues, but nowhere do we see clear and organized plans about the country's situation, nor on the crisis and the alternatives to solve it. The candidates represent what we can expect of their parties, of the government, and of the Legislative Assembly, which have contributed to increasing the crisis and making the people carry the burden on their backs. To prevent them from further fooling the people, it is necessary that the democratic, patriotic and peoples' forces of the country participate together in the electoral campaign.

There should be a unified government program, drafted by all the interested forces. Therefore, we submit the following recommendations for discussion as a contribution of the People's Vanguard Party:

1. To free our country from the IMF's impositions and seek authentic economic independence.

2. To stop the speculators by freezing prices on articles in demand by the people.

3. To nationalize foreign commerce and institute effective controls over foreign investment.

4. To carry out a true agrarian reform that will guarantee land for the peasants who do not have it or who do not have enough to meet their family's needs.

5. To lower the prices of farm supplies for the small and medium-sized farmers and to ensure their crops and grant them loans at low interest rates. The government should guarantee them against price fluctuations by establishing a system to preserve farm products.

6. To declare a moratorium on the payment of the foreign debt and joint efforts with other debtor countries to obtain a more just treatment from creditor countries.

7. To lower the taxes on the workers' wages, which are ruining small and medium-sized businessmen, while the big monopolist groups, most often foreigners, are granted financial privileges saving them millions.

8. To respect citizens' democratic freedoms by struggling against police abuse, usually conducted against the poor sectors of the population demanding justice.

9. To respect the right to sign collective contracts and to strike, and to abolish Articles 333 and 334 of the Penal Law.

10. To provide wage increases twice a year which should under no circumstances be lower than the total inflation rate.

11. To control prices and annul all taxes on construction materials for low income sectors to be used to build new houses and for repairs. The government should assign no less than 5 percent of the nation's total budget for the construction of houses for the people.

12. To improve public health services, especially those offered by the Costa Rican Social Security Fund.

13. To guarantee all children and youths facilities to study by supplying school supplies free of charge and low bus fares for students.

14. To provide adequate financing for higher education centers to permit their democratization.

15. To establish a foreign policy of peace and peaceful coexistence with the other countries of Central America and the world.

16. To defend the country's independence, sovereignty, and dignity against U.S. arrogance, which is trying to make our country a base from which to attack the Sandinist peoples' revolution and sister countries.

These preliminary proposals that, in addition to those that other organizations and individuals will submit, can lead to fruitful results and to a unified government program, so that we can participate united in the electoral campaign and keep struggling to see that it is fully implemented.

The united action of the people's forces, although holding different ideological views and philosophical principles but which coincide in defending the workers and in the love of our country, should be the political answer of the best Costa Ricans to those who are trying to make the people's hunger and disrespect for the nation's sovereignty their own particular business.

Costa Rica needs a new type of government that meets the people's needs. This can be achieved through united action. In this way everyone's efforts, in a true democracy, will result in a better country, a more worthy life, and a more productive society.

Let us face together those who are using the electoral campaign to deceive the people. Let us struggle and work together for our beloved country, Costa Rica.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DENIES GUERRILLA ACCUSATIONS OF KIDNAPPING

PA260351 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 43

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Excerpt] Regarding the FMLN-FDR's accusation that its intelligence services had learned that the Salvadoran Government is planning to kidnap diplomats, especially those of the Contadora Group, and then blame it on the FMLN-FDR, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said he did not know anything about such a plan, but the Salvadoran people know very will "that the government of Napoleon Duarte does not kidnap people, and I am going to see that it stays that way." Duarte added: " he FNLN-FDR is planning on launching a terrorist campaign. They have already paralyzed traffic; terrorized the people; destroyed electrical power installations; left the country without water; threatened to kill a newspaper publishers and now they are pretending to have uncovered a government plan to kidnap diplomats.

"All this proves one thing: They do not want peace, and if they do not want peace it means that there is an internal conflict among those who went to La Palma and signed the document in which they talked about peace." Duarte also said: "You heard Cienfuegos. But other members of the left do not want peace and are trying to destabilize this whole process."

In relation to the amnesty plan, Duarte said: "It is part of the entire process; it cannot be unilateral, it has to be the result ofthe ideal of peace and integration, so that we can all strive to have a political understanding which is what the government has been trying to establish within the democratic process. We have already had two or three amnesty decrees, which were unilateral. We are now trying to implement a system in which amnesty will serve as an instrument of peace for the democratic process. We have already had two or three amnesty decrees, which were unilateral. We are now trying to implement a system in which amnesty will serve as an instrument of peace for the democratic process."

Finally, President Duarte referred to guerrilla activities in the past few days. When asked whether these activities would interfere with the continuation of the dialogue, Duarte said: "The guerrillas are trying to obstruct the next meeting. They are telling the people and the world that they do not want peace. They said it in a communique carried by Radio Venceremos, in which they are mentioned a 29-point document which they never submitted."

President Duarte said that the guerrillas are trying to block the way to peace, "but I am determined to continue struggling for peace, and no matter what they do they are not going to interfere with this struggle."

U.S. EMBASSY GUARD SUPERVISOR KILLED ON STREET

PA261812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A U.S. Embassy guard was killed near the Embassy in San Salvador this morning. Raul Melendez Aquino, 62, security guard supervisor at the U.S. Embassy, was shot to death by members of a guerrilla cell traveling in an unmarked car.

An embassy spokesman told ACAN-EFE that one of the men who attacked Aquino shot him three times in the head and then shouted "We are from the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FDL] and this is a U.S. Embassy dog."

The spokesman said that according to witnesses the victim was walking near the Maternity Hospital when he was suddenly attacked. Melendez Aquino had been an embassy employee since 1971.

MECHANICAL FAILURE CAUSED HELICOPTER CRASH

PA271445 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1358 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- An official commission appointed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has determined that the helicopter crash which claimed the lives of Colonel Domingo Monterrosa and other officers in Morazan was caused by "mechanical failure."

Major Alvaro Salazar Brenes, private secretary of the presidency, said that the U.S.-made Huey helicopter crashed when a helicopter blade broke off at an altitude of 300 meters.

Colonel Monterrosa was killed together with Colonel Napoleon Calito, Major Jose Armando Azmitia, seven other officers, a priest, and a layman.

The commission investigating the case, headed by Major Manfredo Koenigsberg, determined that the mechanical failure was caused by "metal fatigue," plus the fact that the helicopter was overloaded.

GUERRILLAS CONTINUE TO SABOTAGE TRANSPORTATION

PA261504 San Salvador Radio CAdena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[By Carlos Mario Marquez and Leo Ramirez]

[Text] Civilian sources have reported that FMLN guerrillas are at this moment manning a checkpoint they set up near Nueva Granada, on the Pan-American Highway, where they have burned several vehicles. We also learned from military sources that the units patrolling the Cuscatlan Bridge in Usulutan Department have not received any reports on such actions, but that they are on the lookout.

People who live in Villa El Triunfo reported that the guerrillas have another checkpoint on the Pan-American Highway located approximately 2 km east of Jocotillo. Here, the guerrillas also destroyed several vehicles, the same sources added.

From some residents of Jucuaran, we learned that early this morning the Atonal Battalion began to patrol the town. So far, no armed clashes have been reported.

Meanwhile, according to reports from the bus terminals in the western part of the country, bus services in Usulutan Department are gradually returning to normal and no regrettable incidents have taken place so far.

Military sources from the area of Aguilares reported that the northern zone of San Salvador and Chalatenango Department was without electricity from 2300 yesterday until 0600 this morning. We talked to the Electric Light Company of El Salvador, CAESS, personnel at Colima Bridge, and they told us that the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, suspended the service in those sectors but they did not give the reason for this.

We have received reports that the Salvadoran guerrillas are planning to continue the sabotage of the transportation service. This we heard from the rebels' clandestine radio station which we listened to in San Salvador. The radio indicated that the operation implemented in the eastern part of the country will be extended to the Departments of Cabanas and Cuscatlan in the central zone of the country.

FMLN ACCUSES DUARTE OF INACTION ON DEATH SQUADS

PA270014 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Duarte: Instead of doing something about the death squad leaders today you are mourning over the death of some of them. Duarte: You promised that you were going to suppress the death squads. Mr Duarte: The people are not asking you for miracles, all they want is for the death squad leaders to be brought to trial and see that they are punished. We can give you the names of the men you say your are looking for, who for some unknown reason you say you cannot find.

Duarte: As president of the Republic and as commander in chief of the Army, you have direct command of the following personnel:

Colonel Reinaldo Lopez Nuila, former National Police chief who is currently assistant secretary of Public Security; Colonel Nicolas Carranza, military attache to the Salvadoran Embassy in the FRG, who is currently in Spain because he is not allowed in the FRG; Colonel Francisco Moran, former Treasury Police chief and former director of Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission [CEL]; Colonel Reinaldo Golcher, chief of the Treasury Police; Colonel Juan Rafael Bustillo, chief of the genocidal Salvadoran Air Force; and Lieutenant Isidro Lopez Cibrian, also known as Fosforito, who is in charge of training ranger units in the Army, of which you are the commander in chief.

Mr Duarte: The people are not asking you for miracles. The death squad leaders live in the following neighborhoods; Escalon, San Francisco, San Benito, and La Mascota. Mr Duarte: You promised you would find the killers of the two U.S. agrarian reform experts; the real killers of the four U.S. churchwomen; and Roberto Viera, Salvadoran Community Union leader. Mr Duarte: You promised that on returning from your trips abroad you would order an investigation to find the killers of Msgr Osgar Arnulfo Romero.

Mr Jose Napoleon Duarte: The people would like to know if as president you cannot order the arrest and trial of a civilian, or at least order an investigation of those same persons, who do as they please in the Legislative Assembly? Do you not have the authority to do anything in this respect?

We can give you the names of some of the men who have their hands stained with the blood of the people. They are: Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, former president of the Constitutent Assembly, Roberto Sol Meza, Ricardo Paredes, Francisco Virola, Guillermo Sol, Mario Redaheli, and Ricardo Valdivieso, among others.

Mr Duarte: The people want peace. They want to live and let others live in peace. But your actions regarding the death squads do not show any desire for peace.

Mr Duarte: The people do not want to be taken out of their homes at midnight and the next day be found dead in some creek, road, garbage dump, or in any of the streets of San Salvador. The people do not want to be awakened at midnight or at 0600 by shouting military units, under the pretext of searching the neighborhood. The people do not want U.S.-made planes to savagely bomb their houses and crops.

Mr Duarte: The people want peace. The people do not want bombings, death squads, nor repressive corps. Mr Duarte: What are you doing to give the people peace?

CLANDESTINE RADIO PROTESTS BAN ON MEDIA REPORTS

PA271557 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1230 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people, attention. Attention: National and international press. We protest new measures by Napoleon Duarte's regime to continue gagging freedom of expression.

The presidency's Information Secretariat has issued a communique banning the publication of reports from government institutions without the previous approval of that secretariat. This repressive measure adds up to the dictatorial line followed by the Salvadoran regime against freedom of expression. The gag and terror policy against freedom of expression has resulted in the murder of journalists, threats to the media, and in other forceful actions used by the Salvadoran regime to gag press and radio reports.

The Salvadoran people recall the bomb attacks that destroyed the installations of (Radio Popular), (Radio Catolica AX), and the newspapers (ORIENTACION, (INDEPENDIENTE), and (LA CRONICA), only because they did not follow the dictatorship's reactionary line. Nevertheless, despite the regime's repressive system against freedom of expression, honest journalists have managed to clear the way for objective reports, which reflects the development of the struggle for democratic liberties.

Duarte's regime is doing everything it can to close this opening through repressive actions and decrees. Honest and free journalism should defeat this new maneuver of Jose Napoleon Duarte, in the same way as it defeated the government's attempt to impose a national network on 15 October this year. We demand freedom of expression for the Salvadoran people! We demand the discontinuation of repressive maneuvers against the media! Truth and expression are weapons of the revolution!

FMLN BOASTS OF SABOTAGING ECONOMY, TRANSPORTATION

PA262211 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] No more poor people's sons to the garrisons, let the rich defend the rich! A report sent from the Pan-American Highway reveals that at 0500 on 25 October, members of the Luis Adalberto Diaz Detachment seized control of a sector of the Pan-American Highway for 1/2 hour, near marker km 104. Our forces set up a road block and set fire to a truck traveling on the Pan-American Highway in violation of the FMLN's orders to abstain from moving on the country's highways. We repeat, a vehicle was set afire on the Pan-American Highway because it disobeyed our orders. The paralyzation of the traffic in our country's highways continues!

We reassert the FMLN's readiness to enforce the paralyzation of transportation on all the country's main highways and secondary roads until further notice. The dictatorship has lost $1.5 million with this paralyzation of the transportation sector. That $1.5 million must be added to the damages inflicted on the Directorate of Urban Development and Architecture [DUA] depot in Santa Ana when we set fire to some important DUA machinery near the road to Cerro Verde. We inflicted losses of $2.5 million during that action in the western sector of the country. In addition, the dictatorship lost $5 million when we destroyed the Nejapa electric energy substation. Our sabotage of the rich people's cotton economy has also resulted in large losses, losses of millions of dollars. So far, in 8 days of activities they have lost $20 million; during 8 days of revolutionary activities we have inflicted $20 million in losses on the dictatorship's economy.

U.S. COMBAT PLANE OVERFLIES MORAZAN DEPARTMENT

PA280350 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Attention, attention: Another report received from Morazan Department states that at noon today, 27 October, a U.S. combat plane, coming from Honduran territory, entered Morazan airspace, flying over our territory at great speed. With this action the Reagan government is trying to boost the morale of the officers of the puppet Army. The only thing that consoles the high-ranking Army officers at this time is the hope that Reagan will save them from their critical situation. We reiterate that these modern Yankee planes flying over our territory do not frighten our people. These arrogant demonstrations by imperialism do not frighten our people. The day when these modern planes will fall in our territory is not far away. We will defend our sovereignty and national independence.

Death to the imperialism!

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS ON ARMY OFFENSIVES

PA252316 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Attention: Salvadoran people. Radio Farabundo Marti has received an important report. Pay close attention. We protest now violations of human rights by the Duarte dictatorship and the puppet Army. Pay close attention. We protest the damages caused by the government's Army during the offensive launched from 11-20 October in the areas of Tenancingo, Tejutepeque, Cinquera, and Jutiapa, in Cuscatlan and Cabanas Departments.

Pay close attention. For 9 days, the puppet Army troops remained in the areas we have just mentioned, that is, Tenancingo, Tejutepeque, Cinquera, and Jutiapa, destroying property in those towns. They destroyed bean, sugarcane and corn fields, and many plantations. They also destroyed two bags of fertilizer and harvested corn, and they burned clothes and the personal belongings of humble peasants.

In another action, on 17 October, 45-year-old Carlos Martinez was killed on the road from Tejutepeque to Jutiapa. Also on 17 October, the genocidal troops arrested Mario Rosa, who has not been released to date.

The people demand from Duarte that he put an end to the military operations against the defenseless civilian population, to the daily violations of the people's human rights. We demand that the regime responsibly take part in the dialogue in order to find a truly political solution to the conflict.

Attention, much attention, here are more reports arriving at Radio Farabundo Marti. We have been informed that the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime and the dictatorship's Army are continuing the criminal and indiscriminate bombing of the civilian population. On 11 October, at 1530, a U.S.-made A-37 plane bombed residents of (Valle Verde) and [name indistinct] Cantons, near Guazapa Hill, Cuscatlan Department. The plane overflew the roofs of the peasants' homes for 45 minutes, indiscriminately firing 25 rockets, and used machine-gun fire to destroy two houses and a millet plantation.

In the same way, on 19 October at 1700, two A-37 planes and a push-and-pull light aircraft overflew the area, firing dozens of rockets and machine-gunning the city of Tenancingo and (Copaican) Canton in the same department. This is the peace that Duarte offers our people; peace with bombings and machine-gun fire! We demand the discontinuation of bombings against our people and of human rights violations, as well as the trial and punishment of those responsible for crimes against the people!

GUATEMALA

U.S. PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER SHOT TO DEATH

PA290248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0232 GMT 29 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Oct (AFP) — U.S. citizen Peter (Hassfer Wolff), a Peace Corps volunteer in Guatemala, was shot to death today in northern Guatemala City. It is the sixth similar crime in the past 48 hours.

The assassination of (Hassfer Wolff), who was shot in the face, took place at 1830; however, it was reported hours later once his identity was confirmed. The U.S. Embassy has not yet confirmed Hassfer Wolff's death. However, members of the Peace Corps have already done so.

Thus, this U.S. citizen becomes the sixth victim in a wave of crimes that has shocked the Guatemalan capital since Friday night when Deputy Santos Hernandez was shot to death along with his two bodyguards. Two university professors, Carlos de Leon and Vitalino Giron, the latter the dean of the Economy Department of the National University, were also machine-gunned to death by unidentified individuals.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DEPUTY ASSASSINATED

PA270100 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0007 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 26 Oct (DPA) -- Santos Hernandez, a National Constituent Assembly deputy, 55 years old, was slain this afternoon by an unidentified group in the capital of Guatemala. According to reports, Hernandez was walking along the street when he was shot by several unidentified men. Two of his bodyguards were also killed. Hernandez, deputy of Quiche Department, in northwestern Guatemala, had been nominated by the National Unity Front (FUN) but later quit that party to join the National Liberation Movement, MLN. Apparently, the Constituent Assembly is going to stand vigil tonight at the Legislative Palace in honor of the slain deputy.

SAN CARLOS UNIVERSITY DEAN MURDERED 27 OCTOBER

PA272351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2329 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Vitalino Giron Coronada, dean of the San Carlos University's School of Economics, was murdered here this afternoon by unidentified persons. The 42-year-old dean was shot at a gas station in zone 7 in Guatemala City. Armed individuals shot him point-blank through his car window. The university dean was on his way to attend the funeral of a fellow professor, Carlos de Leon Gudiel, who had been murdered a few hours earlier.

GOVERNMENT DECRIES 'MACABRE PLAN' OF KILLINGS

PA290043 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2137 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The military government today reported the existence of a "macabre plan" in the country "to increase the anguish and unrest of the Guatemalan family." The government's statement came a few hours after the murders of three prominent Guatemalan citizens. Rightist deputy Santos Hernandez and university professor Carlos de Leon Gudiel were killed by unidentified men on Friday. Vitalino Giron, dean of Guatemala's Central University of San Carlos, was shot to death yesterday.

According to the official communique, the government is "deeply concerned" by these murders and reaffirms its determination not to slacken in its purpose to stop the actions of those who are incapable of achieving power by legal means and who resort to murder to "inflict another affront against the people of Guatemala." The government is aware that these murders constitute "the implementation of a macabre plan to prevent the continuation of the democratic process," said the communique. The government also told the people that "it will not be intimidated by those who stray from civilized standards of coexistence and respect for civilian standards."

LOBOS DENIES REPORTED REDUCTION IN U.S. AID

PA261227 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] It is not true that the United States has reduced its military aid to Guatemala; on the contrary, military aid has been increased, General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy head of state of the military government and chief of the Guatemalan Army General Staff, said yesterday.

The top-ranking military chief was interviewed by newsmen at the conclusion of a ceremony to mark the 126th anniversary of the founding of the General Justo Rufino Barrios Garrison.

Two different things have apparently been confused with each other, the general said. On the one hand is a U.S. offer to provide $300,000 in scholarships for training Guatemalan Army officers. On the other hand is the $10 million that has been offered for us to purchase sorely needed construction materials.

The deputy head of state denied the report that has been circulated abroad by Amnesty International to the effect that "there are still death squads in Guatemala." The general said that it is not surprising that that organization should continue to attack Guatemala in an attempt to tarnish its image, which has been considerably enhanced by the efforts of the present regime. Ammesty International is made up of people who have always attacked our country without reason, he added. Gen Lobos admitted that because of the dense vegetation in El Peten, insurgent groups there have continued to sow terror among the area's peasants. However, he said, the Army maintains a presence in all parts of the department, and this has made it possible to keep the rebels under control. It is true that the guerrillas have staged some actions, but they are under control. They are trying to undermine the unity and cooperation that have always existed between the cooperative groups and the institutional coordinating board, the general said. This unity is not to their liking, and they seek ways of intimidating peasants to keep them from working to promote national development, he said in conclusion.

NICARAGUAN ENVOY MEETS ANDRADE DIAZ-DURAN

PA270312 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] "Guatemala Flash" has obtained an important statement from Augusto Montealegre, special Nicaraguan envoy, who visited Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran today. Nicaragua has evidence, political and military, that the United States will invade his country, the visiting diplomat said. During a brief meeting between special envoy Montealegre and Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran, the diplomat reported to the Guatemalan Government the advances achieved in the Contadora Group's peace efforts. The visitor discussed the progress achieved during the talks with the U.S. delegation, held in Manzanillo, Mexico, which are progressing satisfactorily, in addition to the peace efforts by the Contadora Group. Special envoy Montealegre asserted that, as is stated in the Contadora Document, Nicaragua opposes the presence of foreign armies and any military actions in Central American territory. The ambassador added that Contadora is correct in underscoring U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua and U.S. aid to the contras to counter the Sandinist government's efforts.

ANDRADE SEES NO PROBLEMS IN REFUGEE SITUATION

PA270441 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The Governments of Mexico and Guatemala are in constant communication about the refugees, and it is believed that an urgent meeting between the foreign ministers of Mexico and Guatemala to discuss the matter of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexican territory is not necessary. The foreign minister of Guatamala said today that the two governments maintain direct communication about this so there is no need to hold meetings at the Foreign Ministry level. If the circumstances warranted, we might meet, the foreign minister said, but so far things are working smoothly with the timely help of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Red Cross committees in Mexico and Guatemala.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA COMMENTS ON NEXT CONTADORA MEETING

PA260107 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica has announced that it is quite possible that the next meeting between the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers will be held in Panama City during the first half of November, to coincide with the OAS General Assembly in Brazil.

Paz Barnica issued this statement after meeting with the ambassadors of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, Messrs (Raul Lopez Lira), Jose Gonzalo Forero, Dionisio Marcano, (Davis Navarro), Rodolfo Cuyun Medina, (Jose Roberto Mejia), Jose Rafael Lopez Garrido, and Danilo Abud Vivas, whom he presented with a copy of the statement issued at the conclusion of the foreign minister's summit meeting held recently in Tegucigalpa.

Referring to the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers' meeting, Paz Barnica said: No date has been established yet, but it will be held as soon as possible. I have met with the four Contadora foreign ministers and the Colombian foreign minister said the meeting might be held during the first half of November to coincide with the OAS General Assembly which will be held in Brazil. This decision is up to them.

Regarding Guatemala's decision to accept the document without amendment, Paz Barnica said: "Each country is sovereign. This will not weaken our position. They did not present a proposal at the meeting but are willing to help regarding this matter. We must respect Guatemala's decision."

PAZ BARNICA ON INVESTIGATION OF MISSING PERSONS

PA252201 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday denied emphatically that he has information about an alleged report on 112 persons missing since 1981.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] I would like you to help clear up a misunderstanding, if there has been one. As a result of last week's meeting of [words indistinct], the commander in chief of the Armed Forces said he had sent documents to the Foreign affairs secretary. This is true. The documents he sent are two notes: One ordering the Armed Forces attorney general to carry out an investigation, and the other assigning an Armed Forces investigating commission. Today I received another document on the mechanism to be used by the Armed Forces investigations commission.

You must understand that this is a complex investigation, and as General Lopez has said, the commission has an adequate deadline for reporting on the investigations. The commission is working zealously.

I have not received any partial, general, preliminary, or definitive reports on the results of the investigations, simply because it is a complex process and the investigations have not concluded. I wanted to tell this respectfully to our country's National Committee for the Defense of Human Rights.

I want to add that today we prepared a communique on this subject. It is being revised and corrected now. You should receive a copy of it. The communique explains the situation and reports on what information we have on hand.

[Reporter] Mr Foreign Secretary, does the fact that these investigations are being conducted mean that the government has officially accepted that 112 persons are missing?

[Paz Barnica] What it means is that the constitutional Honduran Government, the civil government and the Armed Forces, have heeded requests from national and international organizations in this regard. The results of the investigations will tell. There must be understanding and objectivity. Let no one try to take advantage of this situation in the name of human rights, because if the idea is to take advantage of human rights, those who do so would be playing with those rights. [end recording]

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT STATEMENT ON RIGHTS REPORT

PA252335 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Statement of Clarification" issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In light of recent reports and statements that have appeared in the press regarding human rights, the Honduran Foreign Secretariat reports and clarifies the following:

1. On 25 September 1984 General Walter Lopez Reyes, commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, forwarded to the Honduran Foreign Secretary photocopies of Agreement No 165-A of 27 April 1984, by which he commmisioned the Armed Forces judge advocate general to gather all available information on the cases of missing people in Honduras in which units, divisions, or branches of the Armed Forces were reportedly involved, and Agreement No 232 of 14 June 1984, by which a commission was appointed to conduct an investigation into the matter. The commission was comprised of the Armed Forces judge advocate general as head of the commission, the Armed Forces inspector general, the general commanders of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Public Security as spokesmen for their services, and attorney Mario Enrique Boquin, deputy lieutenant of Military Justice, as secretary to the commission. The agreement empowered the commission to carry out an in-depth study of the information furnished by the judge advocate general and of any information pertinent to the noted cases, for which the commission was authorized to approach any military authority or personnel. It could also request information from civilians at closed hearings to clarify the cases of missing people, and identify the guilty so they might receive just punishment.

2. On 23 October 1984 Gen Lopez Reyes forwarded a report to the Honduran foreign secretary. It reads:

We are pleased to address you to report actions that have been taken regarding the cases of persons who have been reported missing in Honduras. After we assumed office on 27 September our institution concluded that that the problem of missing persons warranted expeditious action to shed light on and clarify various accusations against the institution. For this purpose the commander in chief issued Agreement No 165-A by which the Armed Forces judge advocate general, who supervises, oversees, coordinates, and controls the Armed Forces' legal and administrative affairs, was instructed to gather all available informationon the cases of missing people in which Armed Forces personnel were reportedly involved. The same agreement granted ample powers to the judge advocate general, enabling him to approach military authorities and personnel to obtain information on the noted cases. The judge advocate general was instructed to submit a report on its investigations within an appropriate period of time to inform military leadership on the problem. The judge advocate general enacted procedures, conducted interviews, gathered data, and on 9 May 1984 submitted its report to the commander in chief.

The commander in chief then issued Agreement No 232 by which the investigative committee was appointed and formed. The high-level military commission was granted ample powers to study the data contained in the judge advocate general's report of 9 May 1984 and to conduct actions to advance the investigation, including approaching military authorities and personnel or conducting closed hearings with civilians. The purpose of this was to clarify the cases of people who were reported missing, which were detailed in the judge advocate general's report, to identify the guilty and secure punishment for them according to the law.

The investigative commission was also charged with submitting periodic reports to the commander in chief on the cases they had evaluated containing the commission's observations and recommendations. The commission began evaluating the judge advocate general's report, and it is currently evaluating data gathered at the hearings with families of those persons reported missing. At this time the commission is working on procedures that are complex and have many ramifications. Therefore, this stage of their work is slow, arduous, and sometimes fruitless because they receive many false reports by third persons who lack firsthand knowledge of developments. Work is advancing slowly, but concrete results are expected soon. It must be pointed out that the commission works in coordination with various government institutions like the Foreign Secretariat, the Immigration Directorate, the police, and others, who are cooperating fully to obtain the results that the high military command is striving for: the clarification of the reported disappearances, accompanied by legal action against those proven guilty.

3. Based on these documents it is clear that the Honduran Foreign Secretariat has not received any report, preliminary, final, partial, or complete, on human rights topics.

That report will be the result of a complex process of investigation that is being carried out by the Armed Forces on the instructions of the president of the Republic. When that investigation is completed it will be submitted to the president of the Republic, who will transfer it through appropriate channels to courts of justice so that legal action may be taken if called for.

UN ENVOY OUTLINES STANCE ON CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA260410 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday at the United Nations, Honduras stressed its acceptance of the commitments outlined in the Contadora Document. However, it warned that it will demand strictest adherence to the principle of reciprocal obligations.

During a lengthy speech before the UN General Assembly, Honduran Ambassador Roberto Herrera Caceres said that we are still faced with a deplorable absence of definitive formulas to ensure the reciprocal and simultaneous application of the agreements. He added that there are no exact timetables to guarantee the fulfillment of commitments regarding democratic electoral processes or security measures to check the arms race and reduce the level of present arms stockpiles and military troops.

The Honduran statement, labeled as harsh in diplomatic circles, summed up the issue in three basic areas: guarantees of compliance with the agreements; verification and supervision of fulfillment of obligations, and the fate of the irregular forces once they lay down their arms.

The Honduran representative said that Nicaragua is entitled to state that it does not want further revisions to the Contadora Document. However, he finds it objectionable for Nicaragua to seek uncritical support for the Contadora Document as a means of exerting pressure to stop the negotiation process by stating that the document must be accepted without any revisions.

Honduras announced that it will vote in favor of the Contadora Document at the UN General Assembly. It will, however, oppose the document drafted by Nicaragua, which understandably reflects Nicaragua's position.

CONGRESS APPROVES AID ASSEMBLY PLANT AGREEMENT

PA251812 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 3

[By Marco Tulio Romero]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- After a single debate, the National Congress approved an agreement between the Honduran Government and the Agency for International Development, AID, yesterday thereby creating assembly plants in Honduras.

An advisory commission amended the document, one of the most important aspects of which is the promotion of industrial development and Honduran exports.

The agreement involves $16 million or 32 million lempiras, and $7.5 million donation, that is approximately 15 million lempiras, targeted for the achievement of those objectives.

The most important advantage of this agreement is the intensive use of Honduran labor that will help reduce the country's high unemployment rate. Moreover, the establishment of free zones will bring more activity to those ports that have been operating under precarious conditions due to slow traffic.

Legislator Oscar Alvarez Dubon said that Congress discussed the agreement prior to its signing by AID and government officials in Washington.

The following officials signed the treaty on behalf of the Honduran Government: Economics Secretary Miguel Orellana, Finance Secretary Manuel Fontecha, and Central Bank President Gonzalo Carias Pineda.

According to the agreement approved by a majority of the legislative chamber, the regime commits itself to improving policies and implementing control mechanisms to prevent fiscal fraud. In addition, it also calls for the implementation of an intensive industrial development program within the framework of a general economic policy. One of the main points of the agreement involves the creation of a forum made up of members of the public sector, the private sector, and AID.

Alvarez Dubon reiterated that the assembly plants will promote the intensive use of labor. He also said that electric power will be provided by the El Cajon Project, which is to be finalized next year.

NICARAGUA

CIA MANUAL REPORTEDLY FOUND ON DEAD CONTRA

PA262331 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Bulletin issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 26 October]

[Text] A copy of the CIA manual drafted especially for sabotage, military actions, and the killing of Nicaraguan people and the leaders of the Sandinist revolution was found in the pocket of one of seven counterrevolutionaries killed at 0500 today in a skirmish with Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops in the place known as (Huina), 62 km northwest of San Jose de Bocay.

According to a report received, our troops fought 150 Somozist counterrevolutionaries, members of El Tigrillo Regional Command. Following the skirmish seven CIA criminals were reported dead and four FAL and two M-14 rifles were recovered. Also recovered was the manual of death, the CIA manu l on psychological operations in guerrilla warfare which is part of the Reagan administration's undeclared war against the Nicaraguan revolutionary government.

ORTEGA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS, PRESS CENSORSHIP

PA261352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 26 Oct 84

["Direct Line" phone-in program with guest Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Construction and FSLN presidential candidate, and moderator Jesus "Chungo" Blandon -- live]

[Excerpts] [Aleman] My name is Humberto Aleman. I am calling from Masaya. First of all, I want to greet you, Commander Daniel Ortega and tell you that this city is preparing to welcome you tomorrow in the regional event to close the FSLN electoral campaign. My question is: What does the FSLN think of the Independent Liberal Party's [PLI] withdrawal from the elections? To what extent will the PLI's withdrawal affect the electoral process, the revolutionary process, and the FSLN?

[Ortega] We practically answered Companero Aleman's question a few minutes ago in a meeting with workers on the northern highway. We said that technically, the PLI's withdrawal has not been made official since it has not presented its official position to the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE]. We are aware of the positions of some PLI leaders, including its presidential candidate, who have expressed opposition to participating in the elections. However, we are also aware of the opinion of other prominent PLI members who support the elections. Therefore, the situation is somewhat confusing. What I do know is that there are some in the PLI who are willing to participate in the elections and some who oppose this participation. Now then, how will this affect the electoral process? I do not think the electoral process is affected by this attitude. The effects are more at the international political level. The withdrawal of a party is used by the U.S. Administration to strengthen its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. To that extent, the withdrawal of a party is an important element that supports the policy of aggression against the Nicaraguan people. We think this situation is being exploited by the official U.S. Government spokesmen since they have been praising this action and trying to present the Nicaraguan electoral process as weak, unimportant, and illegitimate because political leaders and parties are withdrawing. Up until a short wile ago, the U.S. Government did not recognize them as opposition. This is interesting. Up until a short time ago the internal reactionaries and the U.S. Government did not recognize the PLI as an opposition party. They said that it was submissive to the FSLN, that it was not in opposition, and that the only opposition was the Coordinating Board. Now it seems that after the PLI withdraws, they recognize it as opposition. However, I must reiterate that this withdrawal has not been made official. The effects are political. The withdrawal does not have a direct effect on the the electoral process, which will continue. The elections will be held even if specific political parties do not participate.

[Blandon] I was talking with some journalists yesterday about the fact that the PLI has never been a homogeneous party. It has always been divided into a rightist faction and a more progressive leftist faction.

[Ortega] It is interesting to note that the PLI participated in elections during the Somozist period. It even held some legislative seats during Somozia's time.

Now when we have a revolution and great opportunity and freedom, its attitude can only be understood as being an implementation of the U.S. campaign of aggression against Nicaragua. We explained today that they are offering money not only to the PLI, but to all the parties that are registered with the obvious exception of the FSLN. All the parties are being offered money and are being blackmailed to that they will withdraw from the electoral process.

[Blandon] Here is a question from Reynaldo Ruiz Peralta of Managua.

[Ruiz] Hello, Commander. What attitude do you think imperialism will adopt after the FSLN wins the elections?

[Ortega] The U.S. Government, we do not like to say the United States because it is made up of the U.S. people and the U.S. people do not agree with their government's policy, is concerned because we will hold elections on 4 November. Why is it concerned? Because on 4 November there will be a mass demonstration in support of the FSLN. It will be shown that the Nicaraguan people support the revolution. After 4 November the U.S. Government will have to wage war on a government that is supported by the people who have voted in an electoral process. In other words, the government is being ratified. The revolutionary government was first established and installed by the people through the force of weapons on 19 July 1979 when the revolution triumphed. It was established through the force of weapons and the people against the Somoza dictatorship and U.S. domination. Now on 4 November, the people are going to ratify this revolutionary government. This makes it more politically difficult for the U.S. Government to continue its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. The United States and its agents in Nicaragua want the postponement of the elections because if the elections are postponed, then President Reagan, who hopes to be reelected on 6 November, will be waging war on a government that has not been elected and that, in the view of the U.S. Government, is not legitimate. Therefore, the main reason why the U.S. Government wants the postponement of the Nicaraguan elections is to better promote the attacks, the aggressions, and the destruction of the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Name indistinct] I am from THE GUARDIAN of London. What do you think are the prospects for the Contadora Group? Do you think the peace treaty will be signed?

[Ortega] The topic of Central America and essentially the support for the Contadora Group has been introduced to the UN General Assembly at this time. Nicaragua has consistently been reporting on the U.S. policy of aggression it has been undergoing. We think that the Contadora treaty will receive practically unanimous support in the United Nations. Perhaps the United States will want to question it and to persuade some countries to follow along, but we think that the overwhelming majority support and will support the proposed Contadora Document at the United Nations. This gives it more strength. It makes the U.S. Government's position somewhat more difficult because it has insisted that it supports the Contadora efforts but after Nicaragua accepted the proposed Contadora Document, the U.S. Government began to question the document. It promoted the Tegucigalpa meeting attended by some Central American foreign ministers who issued a document that was signed by three Central American governments: Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica. These governments appeared totally immature, antinational, and submitted to U.S. pressure when they made proposals that questioned the essence of the Contadora Document and sought a discussion that would delay the signing and implementation of the document. Therefore, at this time we are seeing great international support for the Contadora Document, the Nicaraguan decision to sign this document as soon as possible, and the U.S. attitude which seeks to delay the signing of the document so that it can continue to undertake its policy of aggression.

[Blandon] We have a call from Douglas Sotomayor Arauz in Rivas.

[Sotomayor] The whole world knows that the embassy of U.S. terrorism in Nicaragua is taking a dangerous turn. After your overwhelming victory on 4 November, what measures will the FSLN take with regard to the U.S. Embassy in the country?

[Ortega] We are going to answer Companero Douglas Sotomayor since there have been recent charges about the policy of interference being carried out by the U.S. Embassy in our country. It is trying to get other parties to withdraw from the electoral process and has resorted to different means to achieve this, by way of threats, blackmail, cajolery, offers of money, and so forth. At other times we have learned of CIA activity from the U.S. Embassy and this has been publicly denounced. This has led to some actions by our government. The U.S. Government has reacted to those actions in a totally vengeful manner such as the expulsion of our consuls from the United States. We think the 4 November elections must force the U.S. Government and therefore, its representatives here in Nicaragua, the ambassador, the political officials, its spies, etcetera, to put their feet on the ground. In other words, to realize that this revolution is firmly being supported by the Nicaraguan people, that the costs of a policy of aggression are hard for the Nicaraguan people but also for the U.S. Government and the U.S. people, and that therefore, the solution to these problems between the United States and Nicaragua is not through military confrontation and war but through a political solution, dialogue, and negotiation and that we have a great opportunity in Contadora. In other words, we hope that the mass vote of the Nicaraguan people on 4 November, that is why we say the vote will be in favor of peace, will make the U.S. Government think about the costs of its policy of aggression, about the costs the United States would have to pay if an intervention takes place in Nicaragua. Today, 25 October is precisely the anniversary of the U.S. intervention in Grenada. We are sure that if the U.S. people lost a few lives due to the imprudence, recklessness, and criminality of their government in that interventionist action that has led to the maintenance of U.S. troops in Grenada 1 year after it took place, then in Nicaragua the costs would be even higher for the U.S. people due to the bad policy of their government. There would be no victory here as they have wanted to say they had in Grenada. They would face the active resistance of the Nicaraguan people who would be making the occupation forces fall everyday. Therefore, we hope that the mass vote of the Nicaraguan people will make the U.S. Govenment think.

[Aguilar de Palacios] My name is Reinaldo Aguilar de Palacios. First, a fraternal greeting to Commander Daniel Ortega, our future president.

[Ortega] Thank you.

[Aguilar de Palacios] My question is: What immediate political measures will our revolutionary organizations take against those parties selling themselves off to the abstentionist appeal being made by imperialism through Ambassador Harry Bergold?

[Ortega] Our response to the companero is that these political groups, these parties, are merely unmasking themselves in front of the Nicaraguan people. If anyone harbored any doubts or was confused, the true nature of these political groups has now become absolutely clear. They are a part of the plan of aggression against Nicaragua. They are the political instrument used against the Nicarguan people in this plan of aggression. We think this is the most important thing. This gives more strength to the mass organizations, to the organized people, because it allows them the chance to fight under better conditions the ideological campaign that these people have launched against the revolution.

They can better fight all the political propaganda that they have made against the revolution, all the lies they have spread against the revolution. Now we can say that the popular organizations are in a better situation. We must continue waging a political struggle here, an ideological struggle. Naturally, he who confronts the revolution armed, will be confronted in a similar manner; he who confronts us in the political arena will continue to be confronted politically.

[Morales] My name is Jose Luis Morales, I am a correspondent for the magazine INTERVIU of Madrid. Commander, how do you interpret a recent statement by the Spanish Foreign Ministry's director of relations with Latin America to the effect that the 4 November elections should be postponed, and the less recent statement by Felipe Gonzalez to the effect that he has lost his faith in the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Ortega] We are not familiar with any such official stand on the part of any Spanish official or Prime Minister Gonzalez himself. That is, we have not received any official communication in this regard. What we have read are second and third-hand media reports. We read these reports carefully and what we found is that someone was interviewed, and that he is the one attributing certain statements to Prime Minister Gonzalez. As for the views that certain people may hold concerning the postponement of the elections, we think each person is entitled to view a political phenomenon as he pleases, but in the final analysis we Nicaraguans must decide here the course that is to be followed by the Nicaraguan political process, and we have clearly stated that we will maintain the 4 November date.

[Morales] Excuse me, but I will insist: [Words indistinct] the Contadora group recently held a parallel meeting in Madrid. (?Is) the U.S. Embassy in Madrid publicly known to have exerted any pressure in order to somehow negate the agreements formulated within Contadora as a means of neutralizing the political agreements, something which definitely affects Nicaraguan negatively?

[Ortega] We know that the Contadora Group foreign ministers went to Madrid to receive a peace award and discuss the current topic. However, we do not believe the Contadora Group has either yielded or is now yielding to U.S. pressure. The subject is currently being discussed at the United Nations, and the U.S. Government is exerting heavy pressure on several countries there in an effort to isolate and weaken the Contadora proposal and to isolate Nicaragau's charges of indirect U.S. aggression.

[Federes] My name is (Mathias Federes). LA PRENSA says that its reports on the PLI decision to withdraw from the electoral process were censored Monday, and thus their Monday edition did not circulate. Is this true?

[Ortega] Reports on abstention are banned here. On that day, the paper carried abstentionist information manipulating the PLI situation. However, PLI President Godoy appeared on Sistema Sandinista Television, and he read a message explaining their stance on the electoral process and their reason for withdrawing from it. In other words, he had his chance to speak on television and he even referred to the censorship of LA PRENSA. It should be clear that there is a ban here on all information promoting abstentionism. That is apart of the electoral process.

[Coronati] Claudio Coronati, of Italy's (INTERSTAMPA). Commander Ortega, I would like to know what is to be the Nicaraguan people's future in the economic and social areas once the aggression and the counterrevolution are finally defeated? Thank you.

[Ortega] Well, we have been trying to promote and develop the economy, especially the agricultural and livestock areas. We have tried to gradually lay a groundwork for production that will allow us to become self-sufficient.

We also want to develop our production capacity with an eye to exporting. Here we have another problem, a problem faced by all developing countries, especially countries like ours: The problem of prices, the problem of international economic relations. Even if we were not at war, and were not facing aggression, we would still have to confront this problem.

How long did the Somoza dictatorship and the exploitation of Nicaraguans last? The people's awareness and firmness grew until [words indistinct] the Somoza dictatorship. We suffered the consequences of being aware. Therefore, we are much better off now because we have achieved power for the people. This makes us strong when faced with problems and motivates us to make sacrifices, to be creative, and to find ways to use our own resources to meet our needs, naturally with the help of international cooperation.

Fishermen are important to Nicaragua. Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries [Inpesca] has implemented projects and will continue to promote programs to benefit fishermen. We will provide foreign exchange to both fishermen and craftsmen so that the raw material and supplies they need for production can be imported. We will respond to fishermen's demands. We already know what those demands are. Some have been fulfilled, but some have not yet been fulfilled. However, the important thing is that the FSLN and the revolutionary government are concerned and are attempting to implement the programs that were designed for that sector.

The day 4 November is only several days away. Federico Lopez has told me that there are many details yet to be settled before the elections. In a matter of hours, the more than 250,000 citizens living in Region 4 will approach the polls. The day is near. There has been much talk about the indecision of several political parties that registered to participate in the elections. These parties are now unsure about their participation. Some political groups will definitely not take part in them. They have chosen to follow the CIA's directives. Others will take part, while others are confused. This is the case of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI].

As we were on our way to Masaya, we talked to some companeros and recalled the 1967 elections, which were held after the massacre of Nicaraguan people on 22 January that year. We remembered that after those elections and on the blood of the Nicaraguans who were murdered on 22 January, representatives of the PLI dared to occupy positions in Somoza's congress. Representatives of the Social Christian Party also joined that assembly. That is the faction that has decided not to participate in the 4 November elections. Another faction has decided to take part in them. The PLI, the Social Christians, and the Conservatives participated in those elections. Even several leftist parties were eager to participate in them, but the exploiting class was strong then. It did not pay any attention to leftists and rejected their participation in the elections. However, the FSLN clearly told all parties, leftist and rightist, that no one should participate in those elections. We believed that to do so would be to dance to the tune of Somoza and imperialism and that to mobilize the people to take part in those elections would have been a hoax and deception after the massacre of 22 January. The FSLN held elections underground. It went to the neighborhoods of Managua, Masaya, Leon, Matagalpa, Granada, Esteli, and the mountains of Pancasan while the traitors voted with Somoza.

The Social Christians had no shame when they accepted assembly positions founded on spilled Nicaraguan blood; nor did the PLI. We saw Somoza's congress fill up with Conservative, Social Christian, and PLI deputies.

The economic crisis is upon us. We have no prospect of better prices for our sugar, cotton, and coffee. There are no such prospects at this point. On the contrary, the prices of some of these products may even drop slightly. We do not set the prices. The prices are set by the rich countries, the countries that buy these products from us.

They tell us: We will buy from you at this price, and we will sell to you at this price. So they buy our cotton, our sugar, and our coffee at increasingly lower prices, but they sell us machinery, spare parts, tractors, supplies, and fertilizers at increasingly higher prices. This is a real injustice against which all Latin American countries are protesting. It is, therefore, inconceivable that here in Nicaragua the sectors which claim to be concerned about production, which comprise Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], are seeking to blame the Sandinist Front and the revolutionary government for this economic crisis. In any case, these individuals of COSEP are acting in keeping with their role as CIA agents. And we are not saying this, they say it with their actions; we don't say this, but it was discovered in the United States itself. The man claims to be a COSEP leader, a leader of producers, but he really represents a minority of shameless exploiters. This man was denounced as a CIA agent and this has been pointed out and reported in the United States by U.S. newspapers based on information from U.S. Government unofficial sources. The U.S. Government and the CIA have not denied this, therefore, we have all the right to say that he is, indeed, a CIA agent.

This man should realize that if he wants to continue being Nicaraguan he must choose between being Nicaraguan and being a CIA agent. He must choose. [applause] He will have to demonstrate his change of attitude through his actions. In the meantime, we have every right to assume that he is a CIA agent.

We say that these CIA agents are saying here in Masaya and other places that there is no foreign exchange for the artisans, that the poor artisans and the poor shoemakers are now worse off than in the past due to the Sandinist government's bad policies. [words indistinct] to slight or discriminate against the artisans, the workers, and the Indians, to mock them. We knew these people well in the past, with their arrogance toward the poor, the shoeless, and the oppressed. Now it turns out that they are worried about the artisans. The exploiters are now concerned about the artisans. The traitors are now concerned about the artisans. Could there be an artisan here in Masaya foolish enough to allow himself to be deceived by such speeches? We are sure that they will not be the case, that the artisans of Masaya are sufficiently intelligent, like the artisians of this entire region, (?which produces) many handicrafts. We are sure that they will not allow themselves to be deceived [words indistinct]. They understand clearly that the critical international economic situation affects Nicaragua. They also understand clearly that [words indistinct]. Nicaragua's economic situation, therefore, [words indistinct] that of any other Latin American country, because we are the only Latin American country, perhaps the only country in the world, that at this point is suffering the blows dealt it by the aggressive policy of a military power like the United States. [Words indistinct] aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. Government publicly defends the aggression against Nicaragua. [Sentence indistinct] So how can one fail to understand our current difficulties [words indistinct]. We must display the same [words indistinct] that we displayed during the long years that we had to fight the Somoza dictatorship. We must display the same firmness.

ORTEGA CAMPAIGN SPEECH DELIVERED IN MASAYA

PA262037 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1705 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Speech given by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the 26 February Plaza, in Masaya, at an event held to mark the closing of the electoral campaign in Region 4 -- live]

[Excerpts] We would like to ask the people gathered here if they have come to this meeting under pressure, threats, or cajolery. Have you come here voluntarily or have you been forced to come? [shouts of no] Has anyone forced you to come? [shouts of no]

Your conscience forced you to come, your Sandinist conscience, your revolutionary conscience. That is the only thing that can force you to attend this event. That is the only thing that can force you to defend this revolution. That is the only thing that can [word indistinct] your determination to fight the aggressors: your revolutionary conscience; your conscience, which leads you to identify yourselves with the interests of this revolution, which are the interests of the people.

How many workers have benefitted from the agrarian reform? We (?have been) promoting the agrarian reform here as a specific democratic action. At today's event, with representatives of the peasants and producers of this sixth region [as heard], we wish to give continuity to this agrarian reform policy and we will distribute agrarian reform titles to a group of companeros from Masaya, Nandaime, Diriomo, Rivas, Jinotepe, Tola, San Marcos, Granada [words indistinct].

We will ask the companeros to come up here to receive those titles on behalf of the 2,294 producers and workers benefiting from this measure.

We are delivering a total of 17,366 manzanas of land. If added to the manzanas distributed through the years of revolution, the result is a grand total of 120,000 manzanas of land delivered in this fourth region to peasants, producers, and rural workers.

The revolutionary government has been making countless efforts to try to meet the demands of these sectors. Our enemies have tried to take advantage of our limitations for satisfying the demands of these sectors, especially with regard to their demand for foreign exchange to import certain products. Our enemies have tried to take advantage of this limitation and present it as the result of an erroneous policy of the Sandinist Front, while trying to ignore the economic crisis in all Latin American countries, especially those in Central America, and trying to ignore the U.S. aggression as well.

We must understand clearly that we face serious difficulties in satisfying the various sectors' demands for foreign exchange. There is an economic crisis, a (?debt) problem. As you may know, we have been unable to pay, to keep up to date with our payments to the World Bank, for instance. This immediately causes a number of actions that affect the loan and credit policy for Nicaragua. We have not paid the World Bank debt not because we do not want to pay them, but because the current Nicaraguan situation, like that of other Latin American countries, is so critical that we cannot continue sacrificing the people in order to pay off this kind of debt. The situation must become somewhat more stable before we can pay off that kind of debt. Because, what would we have had to do in order to pay off our debt to the World Bank? Well, we would have had to use what little foreign exchange we have, which we have already allocated to the purchase of medicine, raw materials for the Region 4 artisans, inputs for the industries so they can produce (?raw materials). We have allocated this foreign exchange for the purchase of the agricultural resources needed to produce cotton, coffee, sugarcane, beans, and corn. So, [words indistinct] we must choose between using what little foreign exchange there is to pay off this debt or to satisfy demands which are vital to the country's economy. We have not hesitated in choosing to take care of those demands that are vital to the country. Otherwise, we would not be acting conscientiously.

The international organizations must understand this because this clamor, this situation, is not characteristic of Nicaragua alone. The Action Committee for Latin America met recently and the Latin American countries and governments again protested the situation of injustice that Latin Americans are experiencing vis-a-vis multilateral organizations, credit policies, and international economic relations.

They now want to appear as if they are great parties that represent the majority of the people and that they are concerned about these elections. They say that since these are not legitimate elections, they will not participate in them.

That is the stance of the Social Christians. They have adopted this position after they were shameless and barefaced enough to be part of the Somozist congress. Some members of the PLI, including its presidential candidate, are now hypocritically saying that they are not going to participate in the elections because conditions do not exist for the 4 November elections. But there were conditions to participate in the elections in February 1967, over the blood of those killed on 22 January 1967; but there were conditions to accept the legislative seats at that time; but there were conditions to accept salaries from Somoza. Now they say that they do not accept the allocations from the revolutionary government. They say they do not accept the campaign allocations. They say they are worried that it will be said that they are receiving money from the Sandinist government, but they were not concerned about receiving money from Somoza. They are scoundrels, hypocrites, blackmailiers! [applause] Who is going to vote here for those hypocrites, scoundrels, and blackmailers? Are the people going to vote for them? [shouts of no] The people can throw them out, but they will not vote for them. [applause]

When Somoza held elections, I think it was in 1974, there was a decision to abstain because the FSLN had more strength then and the Conservatives had been discredited in the eyes of the people and no one wanted to participate in those elections. But these Social Christian gentlemen, headed by Mr Fletes, the Social Christian leader who has emerged as the vice presidential candidate of the famous Coordinating Board, worked to gather 30,000 signatures so that Somoza would permit them to participate in those famous Somozist elections. They begged Somoza to permit them to participate in the elections. They gathered signatures. We do not know if they gathered the 30,000 signatures, but the truth is that in the end Somoza decided that he would not permit them to participate because they had gathered only 29,000 signatures and not the required 30,000. What a miserble role those people played then, practically licking Somoza's boots so he would permit them to participate in his elections. Now they are the courageous ones who are not participating in the elections. [applause] According to them, participation in the elections during Somoza's time was correct but it is wrong to participate now in the elections of the people and the revolution. Why do they behave in this manner? Because they are merely the instrument of imperialist aggression. They are the political instrument of the imperialist aggression.

We would have liked to have heard Bishop Vega speak to the international press the day after the 22 January 1967 massacre with the same firmness with which he spoke recently. We would have liked to have heard him denounce that massacre and the elections during Somoza's times. I would like to ask Bishop Vega how many times in the past he prepared an 18-page document to denounce the Somozist elections such as the document he recently read. How many times did he do so? Not once.

The revolution has given courage to everyone. That is important. It has even given courage to the bishops. That is important. [applause] It is proof of the democracy that exists in this country and of the opportunity everyone has to speak. Some say that one cannot speak here, but they are talking. They are ranting against the revolution but they say one cannot speak here. Where are they speaking? Where did Bishop Vega hold his news conference? Did he hold it in Miami or Honduras? He held it in Managua. Where do the counterrevolutionaries of the political parties hold their news conferences? Don't they hold them in Managua? They are saying that they are prohibited from talking in the cities. The truth is that the people do not want to listen to them. The people have turned a deaf ear to the speeches of those turncoats and traitors. [applause]

We have said that we face a challenge on 4 November. The legitimacy of these elections will be tested not by the participation of a specific number of political parties but by the participation of the people. If the people vote en masse on 4 November the elections will be legitimate. If the people do not vote en masse on 4 November, then the elections would not be legitimate even if 8, 10, or 12 parties, even the Coordinating Board, participated. They would not be worth much.

Who are the workers of this Region 4, the peasants, workers, craftsmen, fishermen, youths, students, women, Indians, poor, and aware people going to vote for on 4 November? [shouts of FSLN] Are you going to vote for the agrarian reform on 4 November? [shouts of yes] Are you going to vote for the craftsmen on 4 November? [shouts of yes] Are you going to vote for the revolution on 4 November? [shouts of yes] Or are you going to vote for the counterrevolution? [shouts of no] Who is going to vote for the U.S. Government policy? [shouts of nobody] Who will vote for abstention here? [shouts of nobody] Then, on 4 November we will be making vibrant once again our slogan of "Free fatherland or death" by voting: Onward with the front!

MINISTRY ANNOUNCES PLAN TO ACQUIRE CZECH PLANES

PA261455 Rome IPS in Spanish 0305 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 25 Oct (IPS) -- It has been officially announced that Nicaragua is making efforts to acquire L-39 military training planes from Czechoslovakia. Defense Ministry spokeswoman Captain Rosa Pasos said that Nicaragua has the right to acquire weapons to "defend itself from U.S. Government-promoted aggression." Pasos said that those planes would be used to train plane crews and denied the presence of Soviet-made MIG planes in Nicaragua.

On several occasions, after learning of the Sandinists' plans to purchase MIG planes, the Ronald Reagan administration has threatened to bomb those planes, because "they would threaten security in the region." The Defense Ministry is currently building a military airport at Huete Point, along the northern shores of Lake Managua, in front of the capital city.

During a press conference, the spokeswoman reported that from 1981 to date, the war in Nicaragua has claimed 6,921 dead and 2,946 wounded.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCES PURCHASE OF POLISH AIRCRAFT

PA261741 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Seventeen Dromader agricultural aircraft, valued at 45.9 million cordobas, were imported from Poland for the fumigation of crops throughout the country, Companera Ligia Elizondo, deputy director of the Technical-Material Supplies Directorate of Ministry of Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform [Midinra], has announced.

These aircraft built in socialist countries are considered to be the best of their kind for agricultural fumigation. Hence, from a strategic viewpoint the purchase constitutes a step forward in our country's independence from U.S. aerial fumigation techniques.

Traditionally, aerial fumigation of cotton crops has for the most part required U.S.-made Piper, Grumman, and Truck Commander aircraft. However, the acquisition of those imports was subject to the U.S. market, where we do not have a line of credit nor an assured supply, because trade relations with that country depend on the political situation. That could lead to cuts in the supply of aircraft spare parts and could in turn adversely affect cotton production, which is the main source of foreign currency for our country.

This year Nicaragua had a shortage of aircraft because a lack of foreign currency prevented it from importing additional ones during the past 3 years. The country only had 130 agriculture airplanes. Had the Dromader aircraft not been imported, not all areas requiring fumigation could have been covered.

These Polish aircraft will be used by the private as well as by the public sector. They have a fuel capacity of 1,200 gallons, which is twice as much as the old airplanes had. The new fumigation aircraft will be distributed to all cotton-producing areas across the country. The Air Transportation and Service Enterprise (ETSA) in Leon will receive eight aircraft; Chinandega, four; Managua, two; and the private sector, three.

As part of the services included in the purchase deal, 12 Polish technicians are currently in Nicaragua to train 25 companero pilots. In addition, a 1-year agreement to ensure technical assistance by Polish specialists was also made.

ARCE ACCUSES U.S. OF PRESSURING VOTER ABSTENTION

PA271757 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] The confrontations between Nicaragua and the United States due to U.S. attempts to destabilize the electoral process, the internal crisis among those who favor abstentionism, the future national dialogue, and a categorical denial of press reports on the presence of MIG planes in the country were some of the topics discussed by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Committee, while he was speaking to foreign correspondents.

Commander Arce described the "strife" between our country and the Reagan administration by saying: "U.S. Ambassador Bergold and his team are not very tactful in conducting their activities and are engaged in a larger offensive than our door-to-door campaign for votes," Bayardo said, provoking hilarity among the correspondents. "We go from house to house winning votes for the FSLN, while U.S. diplomats from one party to the other promoting abstentionism in accordance with U.S. policy...So, we'll see who wins."

Arce reiterated that the people's participation in the elections will give legitimacy to the elections. Regarding the Independent Liberal Party, PLI's unofficial announcement that it will not participate in the elections, Arce said that this reflects a crisis among its leaders.

Asked about reports published in the U.S. press regarding the arrival of MIG planes in Nicaragua, the Nicaraguan leader said: "We regret those reports," which are irresponsible. He added: "We are not receiving MIG planes at this time." In this respect he made an appeal to the media: "We appeal to your sense of responsibility," he said, recalling that there have been talks in the United States about bombing Nicaragua due to this kind of defensive measure, and warned about the danger of generalizing the Central American conflict.

Regarding the U.S. Government's war of aggression against Nicaragua, Bayardo Arce reiterated that there have been no talks with the mercenaries, "but there have been talks with the real leaders of the counterrevolution. We are indeed discussing a cease-fire with them in Manzanillo." However, he stressed that there has been no progress in this respect.

Going back to the subject of elections, Commander Arce compared the percentage of voters in other countries and predicted a massive popular turnout, in contrast with the United States, where only 48 percent of the people voted during the previous elections. Regarding the small groups who contend that their nonparticipation will affect the significance of the 4 November elections, Arce said ironically that "the only thing that could really affect the elections would be FSLN's withdrawal." While those present were still laughing, Arce added: "but we have no plans to withdraw...Bergold has not been able to convince us."

PCDN LEADER: U.S. ATTEMPTS TO HINDER ELECTIONS

PA272113 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Spokesmen for the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] have said that the U.S. Embassy in Managua is directly pressuring PCDN leaders to keep them from voting during the 4 November elections. (Sergio Torres Obregario), member of the PCDN national executive committee, said that the U.S. officials are using flattery and blackmail so that some convention members will vote against participating in the elections at the PCDN convention to be held on Sunday. (Torres Obregario) added that they are offering money and well-paid jobs to convince PCDN members to abstain. However, the political leader added that there is a strong consensus among the members to reject all pressures because the interests of the party are above flattery and threats. The PCDN leader also added that the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, and the so-called Nicaraguan Conservative Party, PCN, which supports the ultrarightist Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board, are carrying out activities aimed at causing a division within the ranks of the PCDN to hinder its participation in the electoral process.

TIRADO URGES WORKERS TO VOTE, PRODUCE MORE

PA252216 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 12

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, yesterday asked the working class to vote en masse on 4 November and "to increase efforts in the production centers at this hour of aggression and danger of invasion." Tirado spoke to several hundred poultry enterprise workers in Regions 3 and 4 who held their first national assembly yesterday. They marched from the Simon Bolivar Square to the headquarters of the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers in support of the FSLN.

"We cannot issue an appeal to any other social class. The workers themselves are the ones who can maintain, consolidate, and economically develop this revolution," Tirado said. He also explained the difficult situation of Nicaraguan products on the international market and the economic crisis. He said that, just as in the past the FSLN called for armed struggle to overthrow Somozism, today everyone must go to the polls and "use the forms of struggle in the process of revolutionary transformations."

"That is why we have to vote on 4 November. We have to vote to show the internal reactionaries, our friends, and those who help us and who support this revolution that the people voted en masse on 4 November and that this is a historic event, because these will be the first real elections in Nicaragua."

"They are not a farce in Nicaragua. Instead, they will be the most perfect elections ever held in any Latin American country." Tirado stated that the elections will not solve the economic problems. "Everything depends on the productivity and the political and ideological attitude of the workers. These are the most important aspects in undertaking revolutionary changes." The Sandinist leader said that the pressures will continue after the elections, but "this is the cost of a revolution; all revolutions have their cost."'

Tirado dedicated a good part of his speech to explaining to the workers international economic problems and their effects on the weak Nicaraguan economy.

The member of the National Directorate expressed self-criticism and criticism of the workers, stating: "We cannot be happy with production. It must be increased. We hope that the workers' sector will discuss not only labor problems, conflicts with management, and internal production, but also how we can improve the country's economy amid a great crisis and military aggressions."

SUPREME ELECTORAL COUNCIL ON OBSERVERS, GUESTS

PA260421 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council [CSE] has disclosed the number of foreign observers who will come to Nicaragua for the 4 November elections. CSE member Leonel Arguello has said that 450 people have been invited; 247 observers from 28 countries and an international parliamentarian organization have confirmed their attendance so far.

During a press conference also attended by CSE members Jose Maria Icabalceta and Roberto Evertz, Arguello added that individuals from 10 countries and observers from Western Europe and Latin American have already arrived in Nicaragua.

Observers and special guests will be able to travel anywhere in the country in order to learn about and observe the election process firsthand. Arguello has said that the CSE has organized the events committee that will be in charge of attending to the observers. In addition, Dr Evertz summed up the various activities that the CSE has carried out to train the persons who will work at the ballot receiving boards. He said that 3,896 boards will be installed throughout the country and that plans have been made so that results of the election in 80 percent of the boards can be known within the first 24 hours following the elections.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENTS

PA252142 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Oct 84 p 6

[Text] The Electoral Law amendments which emerged from the discussions at the summit of the seven registered political parties were incorporated into the Electoral Law last night by the State Council, which met until early this morning at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

Article 5 of the report on the amendments was discussed for at least 4 hours. The text approved is as follows: Only those parties that register to participate in the elections, either alone or in alliances, and that participate in the elections, regardless of the election results, will be recognized as political parties with legal status.

Orland Quinonez of the Independent Liberal Party [PLI] argued that the registered parties that withdraw from the elections should not lose their legal status. Allan Zambrana of the Communist party of Nicaragua said that this was agreed to at the political parties' summit before the PLI became uncertain about whether to participate in the elections.

Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council, asked for serious proposals since the six-point report being discussed was the result of the dialogue among the seven registered parties and therefore those were the agreements that had been reached.

This reasoning was not denied in the session. In the end this point, which rejects abstentionism, was approved with only one vote against and one abstention.

Domingo Sanchez of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party defended the vote of the mobilized workers who registered in the war zones and who are now back home. He requested that they be permitted to vote in their local communities. Nunez asked the session for permission to discuss this point with the Supreme Electoral Council since it was not included in the report.

Quinonez insisted that his party is not abstentionist.

Fernando Malespin of the Workers Front (FO) said that the PLI's stance is not really abstentionist. Instead, it has taken a clear and definite path that opens the doors through which the Coordinating Board could pass and serves as a landing strip for the counterrevolution. After many hours of debate on this point it was decided that the problems should be settled in the parties' commission [comision de partidos] and not in the State Council. Quinonez then presented a motion to continue the State Council's session at 0900 today. This was rejected as inappropriate.

NATIONAL DIALOGUE SCHEDULED TO BEGIN 31 OCTOBER

PA271603 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] The national dialogue will begin on Wednesday. The members of the special commission of the summit of political parties announced last night that 29 political, labor, economic, and religious organizations will be invited today to participate in this dialogue. According to a statement issued last night after the meeting the agenda will have three topics: peace, the country's stability, and the nation's progress.

The national dialogue will begin on Wednesday, 31 October at a place to be announced at the offices of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Party on Monday. The special commission announced that the State Council approved amendments to the Electoral Law in its 23 October session in compliance with agreements reached at the summit of political parties. It was also announced that the State Council's justice commission is studying the cases for pardoning certain people, whose names have been submitted by various political parties.

The organizations to be invited to the national dialogue include: the Episcopal Conference, the Nicaraguan Evangelical Ecumenical Alliance, ECLA, the [Catholic] church, the Moravian church, Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG], the seven parties which registered in the electoral process, and the Social Christian Party, the Constitutional Liberal Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Central American Unionist Party, and the Revolutionary Workers Party.

BALLOT-RECEIVING BOARDS READY FOR ELECTIONS

PA270111 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Regional Electoral Council today reported that the 940 ballot-receiving boards are ready to do their job on 4 November. Oscar Menendez, president of the Regional Electoral Council, said that so far only the Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, the FSLN, and the Democratic Conservative Party have registered their representatives to the ballot-receiving boards. He urged the other parties to comply with this requirement. Members of the Regional Electoral Council also reported that the members of the ballot-receiving boards have been receiving telephone threats and anonymous notes, but this has not lessened their determination to fulfill the electoral process. Menendez also said that the deadline for citizens to request their civic identification booklets expires today.

CARRION ACCUSES FDN, ARDE OF ELECTION 'SABOTAGE'

PA271559 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion said that the Ministry of Interior guarantees that the people will exercise their right to vote. Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister, today said that the Ministry of Interior has an extraordinary plan to guarantee the free exercise of the November elections.

Commander Carrion added that the MINT and other forces will deploy several thousand men to prevent provokers from interfering with the electoral process at the voting centers and to guarantee the right of all citizens to freely exercise their vote as established by the law.

Commander Carrion today warned that the so-called counterrevolutionary groups Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] and Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] are seeking a way to increase the armed actions within Nicaragua in an attempt to sabotage the November elections. The revolutionary leader stressed that the counterrevolutionary offensives have been felt mostly in Region 1 and Region 4. Their intentions are to hinder the electoral process in accordance with the CIA plans. Commander Luis Carrion added: Even though the Somozist subversives have suffered heavy blows within Nicaragua and even though their original plan has been defeated, we must expect more actions from them in the next few days in their attempt to affect the electoral process.

PPSC COMMUNIQUE CONFIRMS ELECTION PARTICIPATION

PA261713 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Communique issued by Nicaragua's Popular Social Christian Party at the party headquarters in Managua on 25 October 1984 -- read by Radio Sandino reporter Oscar Alvarez Montiel; live]

[Text] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] hereby informs the Nicaraguan people and members, friends, and sympathizers of the PPSC that it will participate in the 4 November elections regardless of the number of other parties that do so.

The grave military, social, economic, and political situation that Nicaragua is currently experiencing compels us to demand that the time stipulated by the Constituent Assembly for drafting the new constitution be shortened to 1 year and that general presidential, parliamentary, and municipal elections be convoked immediately thereafter.

In its actions in its forthcoming National Assembly, the PPSC pledges to conform to and seek enforcement of the agreements concluded at the summit of political parties and to propose constitutional norms prohibiting presidential reelection, ensuring that elections be held periodically, and permanently guaranteeing democracy in political, economic, and union matters.

The PPSC urges the country's social, political, business, and religious sectors to join in the national dialogue that the summit of political parties has proposed.

PPSC PROPOSES NEW ELECTORAL PROCESS AFTER 4 NOV

PA262337 Rome IPS in Spanish 2311 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Managua, 26 Oct (IPS) -- The opposition Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC, today proposed new general elections after the constituent assembly drafts the new constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua. In a document issued to the press the PPSC, former ally of the Sandinist government, asserts that the proposal "is a reasonable solution within the options to solve" Nicaragua's problems. According to the schedule established by the government, more than 1.5 million Nicaraguans will vote on 4 November to elect a president, vice president, and a 90 member constituent assembly. Laws approved last July state that the constituent assembly will act as such for the first 2 years and then as legislative assembly for a 4-year period. PPSC candidate Mauricio Diaz said that the initiative is aimed at giving the parties which abstained from the current electoral process another opportunity to participate.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA CONFERENCE PRELIMINARIES

Castro Leads Cuban Delegation

FL261406 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The Cuban Government has designated the following delegation to attend the 39th CEMA Meeting at Havana's Convention Palace on 29-31 October.

The delegation will be headed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first party secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The delegation will also include Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member; Humberto Perez, alternate Politburo member and president; Lionel Soto, Secretariat member and Cuba's ambassador to the Soviet Union; Antonio Esquivel, Central Committee member and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Central Committee member and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation; Raul Leon Torras, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba; Wilfredo Torres, president of the Cuban Academy of Sciences; Irma Sanchez, minister president of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply; Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz, foreign trade minister; Francisco Garcia Valls, minister president of the State Committee for Finance; Jose Acosta, chief of the Central Committee's Economics Department; Jose R. Viera Linares, first vice foreign minister; Luis Gutierrez, adviser to Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez; Rogetlio Montenegro, permanent secretary to CEMA: and Ernesto Alvarez, vice deputy representative to CEMA.

USSR, Other Delegations Arrive

PA281800 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] Thirteen delegations from countries and organizations that will participate in the 39th CEMA session, scheduled to begin tomorrow at Havana's Convention Palace, have arrived here. President Fidel Castro welcomed the Soviet and Mongolian delegations on Saturday. The delegations are headed by Nikolay Tikhonov and Jambyn Batmonh, chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of their respective countries. Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC, welcomed Willi Stoph, GDR first deputy chairman of Councils of State and Ministers; Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal; and Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu. Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez welcomed to Havana, Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and the Yugoslav delegation headed by Borisav Srebric, deputy chairman of the Federal Executive Council. Rodriguez also welcomed Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, under secretary of economic affairs of the Mexican Foreign Secretariat, and SELA Permanent Secretary Sebastian Allegrett from Venezuela. The Vietnamese and Bulgarian delegations had previously arrived in Havana. The delegations from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Fish Resources Minister Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, and Hungary, headed by Istvan Sarlos, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived last night.

Castro Receives Bulgaria's Filipov

AU272111 Sofia BTA in English 0900 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, October 27 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received yesterday in the afternoon by Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Council of State and head of Government of Cuba, who expressed gratitude on behalf of the Cuban leadership and the Cuban people for the consistent policy pursued by Bulgaria in support of socialist construction in Cuba. He (?praised highly) the joint work in the sphere of economic cooperation and the work of Bulgarian specialists in Cuba.

The two officials expressed their common conviction that there are untapped resources for a considerable expansion and perfection of the structure of bilateral relations, for cooperation in a number of new promising spheres. Dr Fidel Castro and Mr Grisha Filipov exchanged views on topical international issues. They established the identity of the assessments given by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Cuban Communist Party to the state of relations in the world and to the causes of their exacerbation. They stressed the solidarity between the two parties and the two peoples in their struggle to preserve world peace.

Filipov-Rodriguez Talks Held

AU271509 Sofia BTA in English 0904 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, October 27 (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and Bulgaria's prime minister, who leads a delegation on a friendly visit to Cuba, opened talks here with Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers.

The Bulgarian side was represented by Mr Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and vice premier; Mr Stanish Bonev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Mr Mariy Ivanov, member of the CC of the BCP and senior deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others. The following Cuban officials took part in the talks: Sr Humberto Perez Gonzalez, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Central Planning Board; Sr Antonio Esquivel Jedra, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Sr Jorge Bolanos, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others.

The two sides briefed each other on the basic tasks now facing Bulgaria and Cuba in the socialist construction. They discussed the promotion of bilateral relations and considered the international situation.

Mr Grisha Filipov told about the construction of the material basis adequate to advanced socialism and about the measures intended to accelerate the intensification of the economy, to raise production standards, to improve the management of economy and of the social processes in the country, as well as about the perfecting of the political system for the promotion of socialist democracy.

Sr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez informed the Bulgarian guests with the successful development of Cuba in all spheres of life, despite the difficulties posed by the policy of pressure pursued by U.S. imperialism. He laid a special emphasis on the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production. He emphasized that Cuba has always relied on the fraternal help and assistance rendered to her by Bulgaria.

The two sides voiced their satisfaction with the upgrade development of their relations on the basis of the "Program for the Further Development of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and Socialist Integration Between Bulgaria and Cuba for the Period After 1980," signed in 1979 by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Sr Fidel Castro. They pointed out that the results achieved so far provide a good basis for the further expansion and promotion of cooperation in all spheres of life. The two sides discussed the basic trends in the promotion of bilateral relations during the period until the year 2000, and paid particular attention to the need of further perfecting the structure of bilateral economic relations.

The two sides reiterated their preparedness to persist in their active contribution to the deepening and perfection of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the high-level economic session of the CEMA in Moscow.

Considering the international situation, the two sides were of the identical opinion and assessment about the exacerbation of the international situation, the sole reason for it being the adventuristic militaristic line of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism. They expressed their full solidarity and unreserved support to the efforts toward the preservation and consolidation of peace in the struggle against the attempts of imperialism to start a new round in the arms race and to push mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe. The talks were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Rodriguez Receives Vietnamese

OW271720 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 27 -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice-chairman of the Councils of the State and of Ministers of Cuba, received in Havana on Thursday To Huu, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministe and head of the Vietnamese Government delegation to the 39th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Present on the occasion on the Vietnamese side were Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hoang Luong, Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba. On the Cuban side were Faure Chomon Mediavilla, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam. The two sides exchanged views on issues relating to the CEMA's 39th session to be held in Havana on Oct. 29 and on bilateral relations.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, who is also Political Bureau member of the PCC Central Committee, briefed his Vietnamese guests on the present situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. To Huu informed the Cuban side of the Vietnamese people's efforts in national construction and defence, and renewed Vietnam's firm support for the Cuban people in socialist construction and in the struggle against all plots and moves of aggression by U.S. imperialism.

Dos Santos Leads Mozambicans

MB271200 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, is in Cuba at the head of the Mozambican delegation to the next CEMA meeting.

SUGAR EXPORT QUOTA SAID NOT TO BE FULFILLED

FL271340 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Cuba has officially informed the International Sugar Organization that it will not be able to fulfill the forecast quota of exportable sugar for this year. The forecast was for slightly more than 204 million tons [as heard], but the size of the deficit was not mentioned. The report surprised officials because Cuba's sugar production had been above 8.33 million tons in 1983-84, the largest in the last few years. It is believed that the inability to fulfill the quota is because Cuban exports to the Soviet Union and other communist nations have substantially increased.

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI MEETS FIDEL, RAUL CASTRO

LD271256 Warsaw PAP in English 1145 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] Havana, Oct. 27 -- Polish deputy prime minister and PUWP CC member Mieczyslaw Rakowski at the end of his visit to Cuba on Friday was received by Cuban Communist Party, state, and government leader Fidel Castro Ruz and deputy party, state and government leader Gen Raul Castro Ruz, who is also head of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The two Cuban leaders showed their interest in Poland's affairs and appreciation for the PUWP policy achievements in consolidation of socio-political relations, reconstruction of social ties, and consolidation of Poland's position in the world and the socialist community. They briefed the Polish deputy prime minister on Cuba's internal problems and situation in Latin America. During the visit to Cuba as head of the Polish delegation, Mieczyslaw Rakowski met with a number of senior Cuban party, state and government officials.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART MEETS FRENCH TRADE MINISTER

FL261716 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1313 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Paris -- Hector Rodriguez Llompart, Cuba's minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has met here with the French Minister of Foreign Trade and Industrial Redeployment Edith Cresson.

MEDICINE ACCORD SIGNED WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

FL261922 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The Joint Council on Economic Work meeting on research, evaluation, and standardizing of medicine had ended with the signing of an agreement protocol. The meeting was held in Havana and lasted 3 days. The protocol was signed by representatives from Hungary, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Mongolia, the GDR, Vietnam, and Cuba. The participating nations approved a consensus agreement on the results of the joint testing of new medicines, the procedures for prescribing medicine, and the work plans for next year.

U.S. MANUFACTURING 'BINARY' CHEMICAL WEAPON

PA270155 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Oct 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Although much as been said about the disastrous effects of chemical weapons and the need to ban their use, the United States continues to manufacture these means of extermination. Currently the United States is manufacturing a more sophisticated binary [binaria] chemical weapon that paralyzes the neurological system. Its advantage over other chemical weapons lies in the fact that its high level of toxicity is due to a mixture of two seemingly harmless substances. According to (Vladimir Engelgart), a Soviet academician, this chemical weapon is a monstrous means of mass extermination comparable only to a nuclear or neutron weapon. The consequences of its use cannot be foreseen. It can penetrate everywhere, harm hundreds of thousands of persons, and as a delayed effect, the Soviet scientist warns, can affect all living matter for years after its use.

Mankind cannot forget that in Vietnam, the United States dropped thousands of tons of the defoliant known as Agent Orange. The use of this substance was a disaster for Vietnamese jungles. Half of the Vietnamese forests were destroyed and an equal amount of fertile land became arid.

However, much more horrible and criminal was the scorched earth policy that the United States used in Vietnam in densely populated areas. More than 2 million people suffered the effects of Agent Orange. Several thousands suffered immediate death and many others have died over these years from various illnesses caused by this chemical substance.

Currently U.S. arsenals store so many chemical weapons that they could exterminate several times over all that is alive on this earth. According to information released by the press, the Pentagon has more than 3 million rockets loaded with toxic substances. However, the U.S. military does not feel that this is sufficient and is planning to increase the number of rockets to 5 million. In addition, the U.S. Department of Defense is planning a chemical rearmament program that calls for a $10-billion investment. A large share of these funds will be used in the production of binary weapons.

Recent charges regarding the use of chemical weapons in Central America by the Salvadoran regime and the counterrevolutionary bands that attack Nicaragua have raised the fear that the United States has decided to supply this means of mass extermination to the Salvadoran Army and the anti-Sandinist groups attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan revolutionary government. The international press has reported that the Nicaraguan countrevolutionaries have chemical grenades loaded with nerve gas and phosphorous mines manufactured in the United States. The Salvadoran Army has similar weapons. In addition, the Pentagon has begun building a military base near Castilla Port, Honduras, where nerve gas and chemical mines will be stored.

On several occasions, as a result of international pressure, the United States has said it agrees with banning the manufacture and use of chemical weapons. However, these statements have been nothing more than pure demagoguery. Far from committing itself to signing an agreement banning all chemical weapons, the U.S. Government finds many excuses to prevent finding a solution to a matter of such importance to mankind.

LAZO SPEAKS AT CEREMONY MARKING GRENADA EVENTS

FL260243 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 26 Oct 84

[Text] The main ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of the events in Grenada has taken place in Matanzas. Jorge Risquet and Jesus Montane, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee Secretariat, presided. Also present at the ceremoney, which took place in the Camilo Cienfuègos Construction Equipment Repair Shop, were Mario Martin Manduca, hero of Grenada, families of the martyrs of Grenada, and construction workers who were working in Grenada during the brutal imperialist attack.

Esteban Lazo Hernandez, alternate member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Matanzas, presented the main address at the ceremony. He recalled the events at Point Salines and discussed the achievements of the Grenadian revolution during the nearly 5 years it governed and contrasted those achievements with the unemployment and low standard of living Grenadians now face.

Further Report

FL261622 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1313 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The Latin American and Caribbean revolutionary movement received a heavy blow in Grenada, but nothing will detain the Grenadian people from achieving a final victory and nothing will hinder the just cause of freedom, development, and anti-imperialist unity of our peoples from continuing to advance, said Esteban Lazo, alternate Central Committee member, at the main ceremony in Matanzas on the first anniversary of the Yankee invasion of this small Caribbean island. The event was presided over by Jorge Risquet and Jesus Montana, respectively full and alternate Politburo members and members of the Central Committee Secretariat.

In the main speech, Lazo said that although it is only a year after the criminal event, it is already possible to palpably compare the revolution with the counter-revolution and foreign occupation. Referring to the personality of our dear Comrade Maurice Bishop, Lazo described him as a natural leader of the revolution, which triumphed on 13 March 1979, and underscored that Bishop was a full-fledged revolutionary and dear friend of Cuba and Fidel.

'OUR AMERICA' ON GRENADA AIRPORT NAME ISSUE

PA271534 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Our America" commentary: "Reagan Intends To Incorporate the Military Occupation Of Grenada Into His Electoral Campaign"]

[Text] In an effort to convince U.S. public opinion that his foreign policies have international support, Reagan is saying that the occupation of Grenada is a victory for his government. The U.S. electorate is the target of government propaganda that states that Grenada is an example of what the United States plans for this continent. However, the reality of Grenada is far from what the U.S. President wanted, and this reality can hardly serve the intentions of the Washington strategists.

There have been reports that the U.S. President will travel to Grenada in the next few days, invited by the U.S. medical school on the island to inaugurate the airport constructed in Point Salines, the largest project initiated by the murdered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. This airport was built on Grenada's southern coast by Cuban internationalist workers and Grenadian laborers in a campaign of sacrifice and solidarity. It represented the dream of Maurice Bishop and his people, to initiate Grenada's economic takeoff.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, formed by the closest allies of the murdered prime minister, has demanded the right to name the modern international airport after Bishop. This has been rejected and prohibited by Paul Scoon's regime and the U.S. occupation authorities. The movement, which will participate in the elections announced for next December, in order to demonstrate that Bishop's ideals and projects continue to be effective in Grenada, has promised its followers that the airport will be renamed as soon as possible. Even if this cannot be done officially, the Grenadian people already call it the Maurice Bishop airport.

Despite Reagan's naming it otherwise, the airport constructed by Cuban internationalists and Grenadian laborers is already being referred to as the Maurice Bishop airport by the Grenadian people. This demonstrates that the banners defended by the murdered Grenadian prime minister are flying high and that the U.S. occupation of Grenada has not swept away the revolutionary ideals. The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, under difficult political circumstances, reaffirms the sovereignty of Grenada and demands the immediate withdrawal of U.S. and Caribbean occupation troops, which hid Bishop's body as well as those of his murdered companeros. This is how they tried to prevent them from being the symbols and banners of the Grenadian people. The Grenadian patriots demand the exhumation of Bishop's body, so that he can be rendered the honors he earned in the struggle for the liberation of Grenada.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING MANAGES TO HOLD ON TO PLP LEADERSHIP

FL261510 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The ruling Progressive Labor Party [PLP] has been holding a convention this week but, contrary to speculation, the party has not replaced Prime Minister Lynden Pindling. Delegates reelected Mr Pindling as party leader and Arthur D. Hanna as deputy party leader.

Observers say delegates want to wait for the report by the commission investigating the alleged corruption in Mr Pindling's government, and that report is not expected until the end of December. A party spokesman said unity typified the convention and delegates agreed that the drug problem was one of the country's most pressing problems. He also said that despite some remaining problems, the party has stated its desire to keep Mr Pindling as its leader without any questions.

Mr Pindling himself will give the convention's keynote address as the gathering concludes tonight.

GRENADA

CUBA FILES SUIT TO OBTAIN RETURN OF EQUIPMENT

PA262358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2311 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, 26 Oct (EFE) -- Reliable judicial sources today reported that Cuba has filed suit with the Supreme Tribunal of Grenada to obtain the return of some of the equipment it had on this island. The sources, who asked to remain anonymous, said that the equipment is not that used to build the international airport at Point Salines, which will be inaugurated on Sunday.

The Grenadian interim government has refused to return the equipment, claiming that according to the treaty between the two countries, it belongs to the Grenadian people.

Cuba built most of the airport during the administration of socialist Maurice Bishop, who reached power in 1979 and was deposed 1 year ago.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

GOVERNMENT PRESENTS 1984-85 $150.8-MILLION BUDGET

FL241651 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] The new government of St Vincent and the Grenadines has presented its budget for the remainder of this year as well as part of next year. According to Prime Minister James Mitchell, the government will spend $150.8 million in fiscal 1984-85. The schedule exceeds the 1983-84 budget by $7.5 million, or 5.3 percent. Ninety seven million four hundred thousand dollars will go toward continuing expenses while $53.4 million will be targeted to capital projects. Most of the continuing expenses are related to education and health with large portions also designated to the Ministries of Finance, Communications and Work, Housing, Labor, and Community Development. Debate on the budget has already begun and is expected to continue through the rest of this week.